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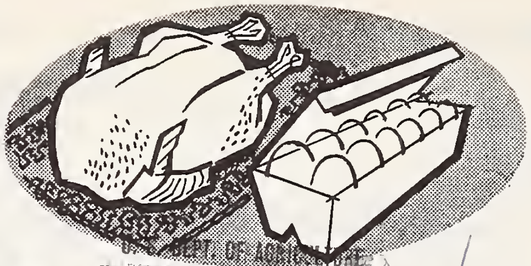
1966 OUTLOOK ISSUE

POULTRY and EGG SITUATION



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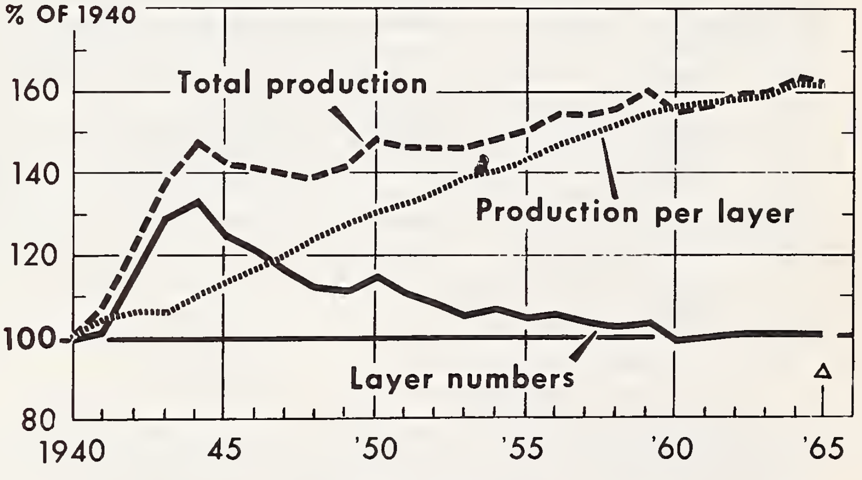
Egg production expanded rapidly during World War II, and then paused before resuming a slower rate of growth. The expansion in output during the War resulted from a rapid increase in demand brought about by heavy overseas shipments to our Allies and by the scarcity of red meats at home. It was accomplished by a build up in the number of layers on farms. Growth in production since 1944 has been achieved through an uptrend in the rate of lay which more than offset a downtrend in layer numbers. In the last 5 years, the rise in the rate of lay has been more gradual and the decline in the average number of layers on farms has stabilized.

EGG PRODUCTION, LAYER NUMBERS, AND RATE OF LAY



△ 1965 PARTLY FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 3979-65 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Large Increase in Poultry Production in Prospect

Egg Output to Resume Uptrend

Predicting Farm Turkey Prices

Published 5 times a year
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 28, 1965

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SUMMARY

Egg production in 1966 is likely to be up some from the 179 million cases currently estimated for 1965. The increase, however, may not be large enough to arrest the decline in per capita egg consumption. Output probably will be a little below 1965 levels in the first half and higher in the second half. Egg prices are likely to open the year substantially above the depressed prices of a year earlier and close the year below the late 1965 levels. For the year as a whole, prices received by producers may average close to the 33 cents per dozen in prospect this year.

The reduction in egg production in the first half of 1966 is expected to result from a smaller national laying flock; the rate of lay may continue trending upward. The number of layers on farms on October 1, 1965, totaled 300 million, down 2 million from that date last year. Over the next several months, layer numbers may fall further below a year earlier because the Nation's flock now contains a larger proportion of older birds than last fall and because the number of replacement pullets not yet laying on October 1 was down 7 million from a year earlier.

Egg prices through the fall and winter are likely to average much above the depressed level of a year earlier. After that, prices probably will show a sharp seasonal decline and next spring may average about the same as in the spring of 1965.

Egg production in the second half of 1966 will depend largely on the number of chicks hatched for laying flock replacements over the next several months. Higher egg prices than a year earlier this fall and winter, together with lower feed prices, are expected to stimulate an interest in expanding egg production, thus encouraging increased hatchings late in 1965 and early in 1966. This likely will result in expanded and more productive laying flocks and increased production in the second half of 1966. Such a production expansion probably would limit the seasonal rise in egg prices in the second half of 1966, resulting in prices below the 1965 level by the end of 1966.

Broiler production probably will keep increasing rapidly throughout most of 1966. Substantially larger output appears likely in the first half of 1966 as a result of the rapid buildup underway in broiler hatchery supply flocks as well as the prospect for lower feed prices and relatively high red meat prices. The indicated size of the Nation's hatchery supply flock for January-April 1966 is up 10 percent from a year earlier; in July-September 1965 it was up only 2 percent.

Demand for broilers at least through the first half of 1966, as in 1965, probably will benefit from shrinking red meat supplies, especially pork, and from further gains in overall economic activity. Nevertheless, the expansion in broiler production in the first half of 1966 may be so large that broiler prices may average below the year before. These lower prices, in turn, probably will slow the growth in broiler production later in 1966. Late in 1966, broilers may have to face increasing competition from expanding red meat production.

Turkeys prices for all of 1965 probably are averaging high enough in relation to feed costs to encourage a further sizeable expansion in turkey production in 1966 from the 103.7 million birds raised this year. Much of the increase next year may occur in January-August, before the main marketing season. Turkey prices to producers in 1966 probably will average lower than the 22 cents per pound expected this year. In October, owners of turkey breeder flocks in 15 States reported plans to keep 5 percent more breeder hens for the 1966 hatching season than in 1965. If flocks increase this much they could easily support the expected expansion in production.

TRENDS IN RECENT YEARS

Eggs

Despite rising efficiency in production and marketing, total egg output has increased only about half as fast as the population over the past decade or so. Production has been limited by a persistent decline in the per capita use of eggs.

Per capita consumption dropped consistently--from 393 eggs in 1951 to 314 in 1964--and it is expected to decline to 307 eggs this year. The downtrend in consumption between 1951 and 1964 occurred despite a 55 percent increase in per capita disposable income, and a decline of over a fourth in the retail price of Grade A large eggs during a period when overall retail food prices increased more than a tenth.

The slow growth in U.S. egg production in recent years has masked a dramatic shift in production from the North to the South and West. For example, between 1957-59 and 1964, egg production rose 50 percent in the South Atlantic States, 45 percent in the South Central States, and 36 percent in the West. On the other hand, output declined 26 percent in the West North Central States, 18 percent in the East North Central States and 12 percent in the North Atlantic States. These changes brought egg production and consumption into closer balance by regions. The West North Central Region in 1957-59 was the only area clearly producing a surplus over local needs. Today, only the North Atlantic States and East North Central States are deficit production areas.

Egg producers also have brought egg output into closer balance with consumption on a seasonal basis. Through improvements in breeding, feeding, and management, hens have been laying more eggs in the fall and winter when layer productivity traditionally was very low. Egg producers have been starting more of their replacement chicks outside the usual springtime period, and this too has tended to even out egg production during the year. This has greatly reduced, but not entirely eliminated, the need for storing eggs. Peaks in storage holdings, usually reached around midyear, dropped to 2 percent of annual egg production in 1964 from 4 percent in 1954. Most stored eggs now are held in processed form; shell egg storage has practically disappeared.

Broilers

Broiler production in 1965 is increasing for the 19th consecutive year. Output, in terms of liveweight, rose about 35 percent between 1960 and 1965, and 80 percent between 1955 and 1960. The rapid buildup in production since the mid-1950's brought about a sharp downtrend in U.S. farm broiler prices--to about 15 cents per pound in 1965 from 25 cents in 1955.

Growth in broiler production, although persistent from year to year, has not been steady, but has exhibited a cyclical pattern. Periods of favorable prices have encouraged large production buildups. Early in the upward phase of cycles, output is increased by more fully utilizing existing supplies of hatching eggs. Later in the upturn, flocks producing broiler hatching eggs are expanded. Investments made in overexpanded hatching supply flocks and related facilities, in turn creates a strong incentive to maintain a high level of production for an extended period even after prices drop to lower levels. Production expansions typically continue until the number of broiler breeders are gradually worked down--several months after broiler prices drop to unprofitable levels. Pauses in broiler production growth, as demand expands, brings about improved broiler prices. This eventually leads to a new upsurge in output.

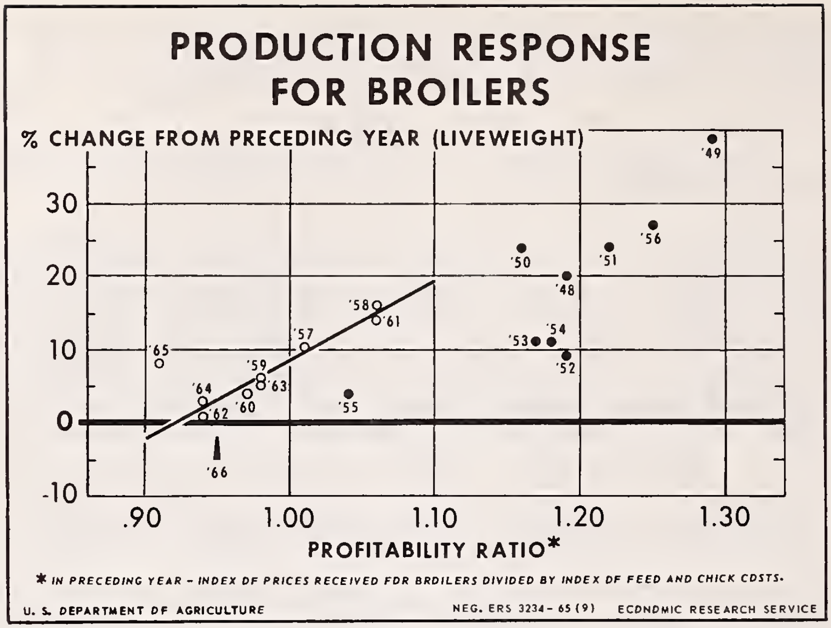


FIGURE 1

Table 1.--Factors related to change in annual broiler production, 1948-66

Year	Per pound of liveweight broiler in preceding year								Liveweight broiler production in current year	
	Feed required	Costs 1/				Prices received		Profitability ratio 3/	Reported	Percentage change from year earlier
		Feed	Chick 2/	Feed and chick: Calculated	Feed and chick: Index 1957-59=100	Reported	Index 1957-59=100			
	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.		Ct.			Mil. lb.	Pct.
1948	3.95	20.7	5.4	26.0	152	32.3	182	1.19	1,127	20
1949	3.80	21.0	5.9	26.8	157	36.0	202	1.29	1,570	39
1950	3.59	17.4	5.8	23.3	136	28.2	158	1.16	1,945	24
1951	3.33	16.4	5.1	21.5	126	27.4	154	1.22	2,415	24
1952	3.27	17.5	5.4	23.0	135	28.5	160	1.19	2,624	9
1953	3.20	18.1	5.5	23.6	138	28.8	162	1.17	2,904	11
1954	3.13	16.5	5.6	22.0	129	27.1	152	1.18	3,236	11
1955	3.04	16.1	5.2	21.3	125	23.1	130	1.04	3,350	4
1956	2.85	14.2	5.0	19.3	113	25.2	142	1.25	4,270	27
1957	2.80	13.9	4.7	18.6	109	19.6	110	1.01	4,683	10
1958	2.68	13.1	4.0	17.1	100	18.9	106	1.06	5,431	16
1959	2.80	13.9	4.2	18.1	106	18.5	104	.98	5,763	6
1960	2.65	12.8	3.1	16.0	94	16.1	90	.97	6,017	4
1961	2.51	11.6	3.7	15.3	90	16.9	95	1.06	6,841	14
1962	2.41	11.2	3.1	14.2	83	13.9	78	.94	6,917	1
1963	2.53	11.8	3.0	14.9	87	15.2	85	.98	7,284	5
1964	2.49	12.0	3.0	15.0	88	14.6	82	.94	7,524	3
1965	2.55	12.2	2.8	15.0	88	14.2	80	.91	4/8,050	7
1966 4/	2.48	11.9	5/3.1	15.0	88	14.8	83	.95		

1/ These costs which are based upon reported prices paid by producers for broiler growing mash and for chicks are higher than costs that would be incurred by a highly integrated operator. However, year-to-year changes are probably quite representative of changes in the broiler industry as a whole. 2/ Includes an adjustment for mortality. 3/ The profitability ratio is the index of prices received divided by the index of feed and chick costs. 4/ Partly forecast. 5/ Estimate based on price received for broiler chicks by Georgia hatcheries.

Over the past decade, broiler production has increased most in the South Atlantic and South Central States and has become more concentrated geographically. The 10 leading broiler States, Southern except for Maine and California, produced 82 percent of the Nation's broilers in 1964. In 1955, the top States accounted for only 67 percent of the total.

Producers were able to expand broiler production in the face of declining prices and narrowing profit margins because of striking gains in efficiency of production and marketing. Costs were lowered through advances in feeding, breeding, disease control and management. They were also reduced because broiler volume was being concentrated into fewer, larger, and more highly organized production and marketing complexes. Efficiency is likely to improve further, but the future rate of gain likely will be more gradual. More competition from turkey and other meats, may also tend to slow longer term growth in the broiler industry. There is also the possibility of increasing competion from meat substitutes made from soybeans.

Consumers have greatly stepped up their consumption of chicken, in response to lower prices relative to other meats and other high protein foods During the past decade, retail prices for ready-to-cook broilers and fryers have declined about 31 percent. However, improvements in the quality, convenience, and availability of chicken and products made from chicken also have helped. Per capita consumption of chicken increased from 21.3 pounds per capita in 1955 to an estimated 33 pounds this year. Broilers represented about 88 percent of the chicken consumed in 1965 compared with 65 percent 10 years earlier.

Turkeys

Turkey production, like broiler production, has been expanding rapidly in recent years at declining prices and for about the same reasons--advances in technology and changes in industry structure and organization. Output advanced in 8 out of the past 10 years. Production cutbacks in 1958 and 1962 followed sharply lower prices in the preceding years. Liveweight turkey slaughter rose about 29 percent between 1960 and 1965, compared with 35 percent in the 5 years through 1960. Annual average prices received by producers for turkey over the past decade declined to about 22 cents per pound from 30 cents.

Per capita turkey consumption this year is expected to equal the 1961 record of 7.4 pounds, representing a gain of 2.4 pounds or 48 percent since 1955. The pattern of turkey marketings is different from that of broilers because turkey consumption is much more highly seasonal. Turkey is consumed mostly for Thanksgiving and Christmas and slaughter is geared to this market. Marketings go up faster than consumption after midyear, so that cold storage holdings of turkey can be built up to provide ample supplies for the holidays. Approximately two-thirds of annual turkey consumption occurs in the last 4 months of the year. This proportion has not changed appreciably in recent years, even though a rapidly rising volume of turkey meat has been used in convenience foods.

In 1965, about one-fifth of all turkey slaughtered in Federally inspected plants will be processed beyond the ready-to-cook stage, compared with only

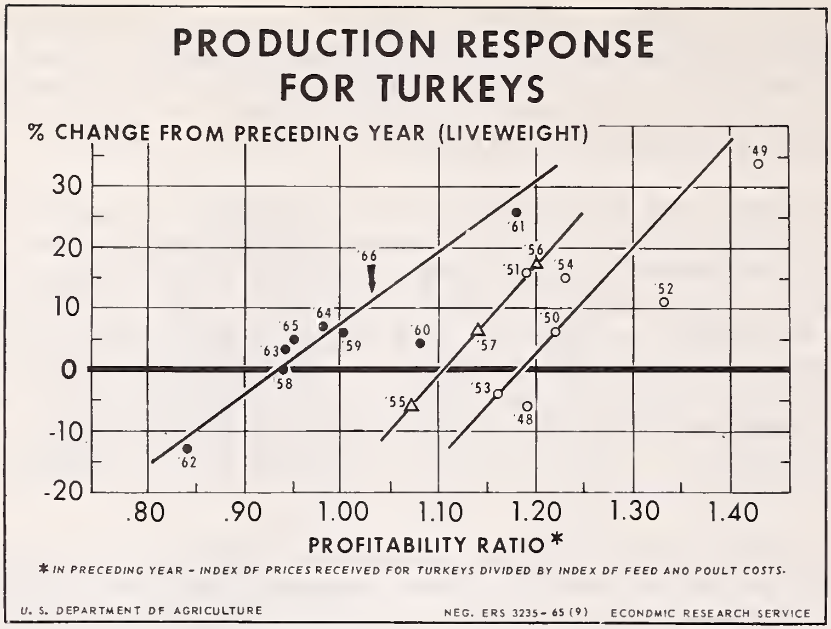


FIGURE 2

Table 2.--Factors related to change in annual turkey production, 1948-66

Year	Per pound of liveweight turkey in preceding year								Liveweight turkey production in current year	
	Feed required	Costs 1/				Prices received		Profitability ratio 3/	Reported	Percentage change from year earlier
		Feed	Poult 2/	Feed and poult		Reported	Index 1957-59=100			
				Calculated	Index 1957-59=100					
	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.		Ct.			Mil. lb.	Pct.
1948	5.47	28.3	4.8	33.1	130	36.5	154	1.19	574	-6
1949	5.47	30.0	5.3	35.3	138	46.8	198	1.43	769	34
1950	5.28	25.6	5.4	31.0	122	35.2	148	1.22	817	6
1951	5.11	25.1	4.7	29.8	117	32.9	139	1.19	950	16
1952	4.84	25.8	4.5	30.3	119	37.5	158	1.33	1,049	11
1953	4.77	26.8	4.5	31.3	123	33.6	142	1.16	1,008	-4
1954	4.82	25.3	4.3	29.6	116	33.7	142	1.23	1,161	15
1955	4.70	24.9	4.0	28.9	113	28.8	122	1.07	1,091	-6
1956	4.60	23.0	4.1	27.1	106	30.2	127	1.20	1,274	17
1957	4.39	21.5	4.2	25.7	101	27.2	115	1.14	1,356	6
1958	4.70	22.8	4.0	26.8	105	23.4	99	.94	1,356	0
1959	4.53	22.0	3.8	25.8	101	23.9	101	1.00	1,433	6
1960	4.20	20.2	3.6	23.8	93	23.9	101	1.08	1,491	4
1961	4.23	19.5	3.7	23.2	90	25.4	107	1.18	1,878	26
1962	4.40	20.5	3.7	24.2	94	18.9	80	.84	1,630	-13
1963	4.49	21.2	3.5	24.6	96	21.6	91	.94	1,673	3
1964	4.40	21.2	3.4	24.6	96	22.3	94	.98	1,795	7
1965	4.24	20.4	3.5	23.9	94	21.0	89	.95	4/1,900	6
1966 4/	4.17	20.0	3.4	23.4	92	22.3	94	1.03		

1/ These costs, based upon reported prices paid by farmers for turkey growing mash and for poults, are higher than costs that would be incurred by a highly integrated operator. However, year-to-year changes are probably quite representative of changes in the turkey industry as a whole. 2/ Includes an adjustment for mortality. 3/ The profitability ratio is the index of prices received divided by the index of feed and poult costs. 4/ Partly forecast.

8 percent in 1961. The continuation of this trend could flatten the seasonal consumption pattern.

Turkey production, also like broiler production, has increased most rapidly in the South and has become more highly concentrated geographically. In 1965, the 10 leading States raised 73 percent of the Nation's turkeys compared with only 67 percent in 1955.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Egg Production Stable; Prices Down in 1965

Egg prices to producers in the first quarter of 1965 averaged 30.7 cents per dozen, 5.5 cents below a year earlier and the lowest level for this period since World War II. The price decline in early 1965 was triggered by a sudden upsurge in egg production around the first of the year. It appeared to be partly a delayed response to increased egg production in the second half of 1964.

Having fallen so much already, egg prices in the second quarter did not decline further but averaged the same as a year earlier. Stabilization of prices suggests that the earlier price weakness was not a result of any sharp reduction in the overall egg demand.

To date in 1965, USDA has not bought eggs. The Department had purchased eggs in each of the preceding 9 years. In 1964, USDA bought 15.8 million pounds of dried egg at a commodity cost of $16.6 million. In the second quarter, when most of the purchases were made, they were equivalent to 2 percent of current production. For the year, purchases were equivalent to about 1 percent of production.

Third quarter prices continued about the same as a year earlier but fourth quarter prices are averaging significantly above the 1964 level. This is because egg production is declining relative to the year before and because the Defense Department has purchased 2.7 million pounds of dried egg solids for delivery in the second half of November. These purchases will be equivalent to about 1 percent of shell egg production in October-December. However, even with higher fourth quarter prices, the average price for all of 1965 is likely to be about 1 cent below the 33.8 cents per dozen in 1964.

The very low prices early this year followed relatively depressed prices in the fourth quarter of 1964. These lower prices, together with higher feed costs, greatly reduced the profitability of egg production during this period and led to a 7 percent reduction from 1964 in the number of replacement chickens raised for laying flocks in 1965.

This reduction in replacements is now showing up in the number of layers on farms. On October 1, there were 300 million birds in the Nation's laying flock, 1 percent below a year earlier. In the fourth quarter, some further decline in layer numbers relative to the 1964 level is likely. However, egg production will likely be down less because the rate of lay is expected to continue upward.

Egg production in all of 1965 is expected to about equal the 179 million cases last year. All of the decline will take place in the fourth quarter. In the first 9 months, both the number of layers and the rate of lay showed practically no change from 1964.

Smaller production will be reflected in smaller consumption. On a per capita basis, egg consumption in 1965 is likely to decline to about 307 eggs from 314 in 1964.

In January-September, about 9.6 percent of all eggs produced were utilized by commercial breakers, compared with 10.1 percent a year earlier. Liquid egg production during this period totaled 533 million pounds, down from 555 million pounds in the first 9 months of 1964.

Uptrend in Egg Production Likely to Resume in 1966

Egg production in 1966 is likely to exceed the 179 million cases in prospect this year by perhaps 1 percent. The larger output will probably keep per capita egg consumption close to the 307 eggs currently estimated for 1965. The Nation's laying flock next year may average the same as or only a little larger than in 1965, but the rate of lay probably will be higher.

Egg output is rising seasonally and will reach a peak next spring. However, volume through mid-1966 is likely to total a little under a year earlier. The expected improvement in the rate of lay is not likely to be large enough to offset a smaller number of layers on farms. Only a small gain in the rate of lay is expected over the next several months because the Nation's laying flock during this period will contain a larger proportion of older and less productive birds than during last winter and spring. In addition, the year-to-year improvement in layer productivity in the spring is generally smaller than in the other seasons.

On October 1 this year there were 300 million layers on farms, compared with 302 million a year earlier. And there were 2 percent fewer potential layers (layers plus pullets not yet laying). Potential layers were distributed by class as follows: Hens 1 year old or older, 45.5 percent; laying pullets, 34.8 percent; and pullets not of laying age, 19.7 percent. A year earlier, hens made up 41.9 percent of the potential layers; laying pullets, 37.1 percent; and pullets not yet laying, 21.0 percent.

The smaller number of potential layers and the relatively large proportion of older birds suggest that the number of layers will run below a year ago through next spring. This appears likely even though there have been more replacement pullet chicks hatched since mid-1965 than in the comparable period of 1964. July-September hatchings of replacement pullet chicks totaled 53.0 million, compared with 51.5 million a year earlier. Also, October hatchings probably were greater, since the number of eggs in incubators on October 1 for production of egg-type chicks was up 7 percent.

The number of replacement chicks hatched the next 6 or 7 months will largely determine the number of layers and egg production in the second half of 1966. Higher egg prices this fall and winter, together with lower feed prices, are likely to encourage larger hatchings over the next several months. This would cause the number of layers to move from below to above a year earlier around the middle of next year. In addition, laying flocks in the second half of 1966 probably will be younger (have fewer hens and more pullets) and the gain in the rate of lay may be greater than a year earlier. Because of the larger and more productive national laying flock, egg production in July-December 1966 is expected to be significantly above the like 1965 period. By the end of 1966, output may be up by more than 2 percent.

Little Change in Egg Price Level Expected in 1966

The average price received by farmers for eggs in 1966 may not change much from the 33 cents per dozen currently estimated for 1965. However, the seasonal price pattern next year will likely be much different.

Strong egg prices early in 1966 are expected, reflecting the shrinking volume of egg production relative to a year earlier and the carryover effect of the substantial Government purchases of dried egg solids. The Department of Defense bought about 2.7 million pounds of whole egg solids for delivery in November 1965 and, on October 18, announced its intention to buy 1.8 million additional pounds of dried egg for delivery in December, January and February. These latter purchases will be equivalent to about 1 percent of egg production in the period. Monthly egg prices to producers in January-March next year are likely to average around 5 cents per dozen above a year earlier, when they fell to 30.7 cents.

In the second quarter, egg production will increase more rapidly than consumption and there will be a need to convert the surplus to egg products for sale later in the year. During this period, demand by storers of egg products becomes an important force in the market. For profitable storage, egg product prices must rise enough between spring and fall to at least cover carrying charges. Hence, demand for storage depends not only on the price of egg products in the spring but on what prices of egg products are likely to be in the fall and winter when egg products move out of storage. Therefore, if increased hatchings over the next few months reinforce the expected upturn in egg production in the second half of 1966, farm egg prices next spring would be under downward pressure. They probably would decline seasonally to around the year-earlier average of 30.7 cents per dozen. While egg prices next spring will depend largely on the expected seasonal rise in egg product prices, prices in the second half will largely depend on actual market supplies during this period. Thus, if the prospective upturn in egg production in the second half of 1966 occurs, the expanding supplies probably would limit the usual spring-to-fall rise in egg prices. Consequently, by the fourth quarter of next year, egg prices probably would be below the year-earlier level.

POULTRY

Poultry Production Expands and Prices Rise in 1965

This year has been relatively favorable for poultry producers despite somewhat higher feed ingredient costs. Farm broiler and turkey prices were above a year earlier--sometimes substantially--in each of the first 10 months of 1965. Prices were up even though poultry production during this period was about 5 percent greater than in 1964. Turkey exports have run well ahead of last year, but chicken exports are down sharply.

The relative price strength stemmed mainly from reduced supplies and sharply rising prices for meats. Also, underlying the strength was the continued growth in population and in consumer incomes. The situation in 1965 was in sharp contrast to the situation in 1963 and 1964, when supplies of red meat were expanding, and when increases in broiler production of 4 and 3 percent led to lower broiler prices.

As 1965 progressed, the strength in poultry prices encouraged an acceleration in the expansion of broiler and turkey output. Chicken and turkey production rose from 3 percent above a year earlier in the first quarter to 9 percent above in the third. And recent hatchings indicate that fourth quarter production will be up from a year earlier by an even wider margin. This is expected to bring about a weakening in broiler prices. Broiler production in all of 1965 will be about 7 percent greater than last year's 7.5 billion pounds liveweight, and U.S. liveweight prices, even allowing for lower prices late in the year, are likely to average more than 0.5 cents above 1964's 14.2 cents per pound.

The number of turkeys raised in 1965 is currently placed at 103.7 million, compared with 99.7 million in 1964. However, liveweight turkey output may be up somewhat more than numbers raised, probably up about 6 percent because average weight per bird this year may increase.

Farm turkey prices began to slide after midyear as production, as usual, began to exceed consumption. Farm turkey prices fell from 23.6 cents a pound in the second quarter to 22.0 cents in the third quarter. Second quarter prices were 2.3 cents above a year earlier, while third quarter prices were up only 1.3 cents. In October prices were down to 21.4 cents per pound compared with 20.4 cents in October 1964.

In the second half of the year, the demand for storage importantly influences the level of live turkey prices. The storage demand, in turn, depends on what processed turkeys are expected to bring when sold for Thanksgiving and Christmas and early the following year. Storage demand and prices have weakened in recent months. First, the upsurge in late poult hatchings revealed that considerably larger supplies of turkey would be available for the holidays this year than last. Also, storage demand especially for heavy toms, which are used in convenience foods, has been weakened by the prospect of substantially expanded broiler production over the next several months.

Farm prices for the rest of 1965 are likely to hover close to the 1964 level and for the whole year are likely to average about 1 cent higher than last year's 21.0 cents per pound.

Frozen turkey stocks on October 1 totaled 233 million pounds, the same as a year earlier. According to a survey conducted by the Institute of American Poultry Industries in cooperation with the National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, the October 1 holdings were distributed by class as follows: Toms, 51.8 percent, hens, 44.9 percent and broiler-fryer turkeys, 3.3 percent. A year earlier toms accounted for 49.6 percent of the total; hens 44.7 percent; and broiler-fryer turkeys 5.7 percent.

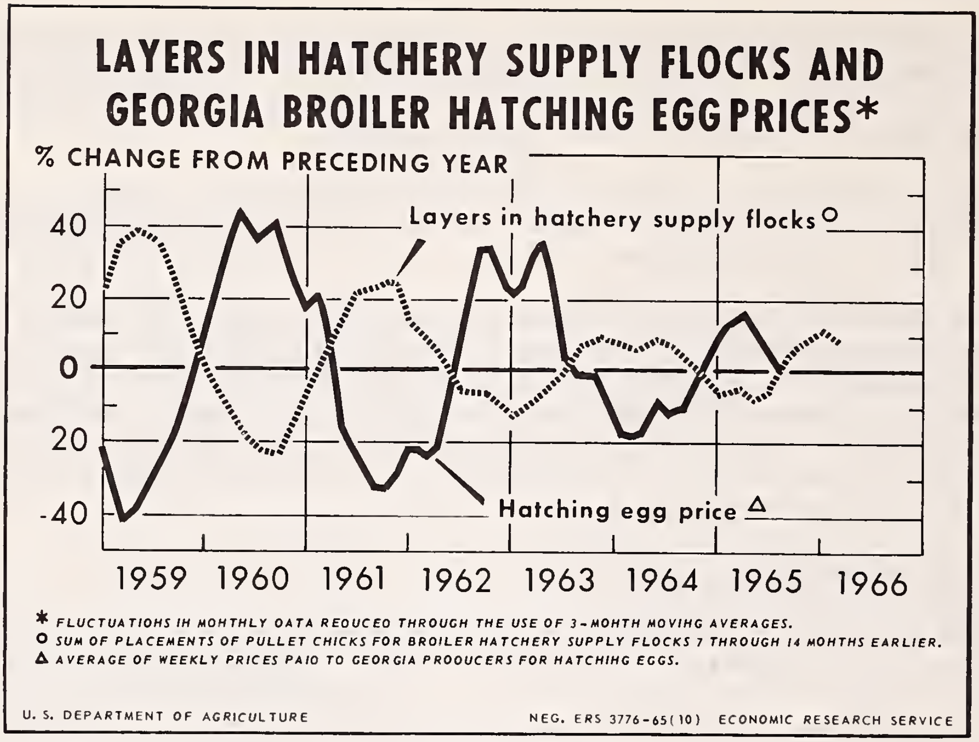
USDA Poultry Purchase Programs

USDA is currently purchasing turkeys and young chicken for school lunches. Both programs this year began later than in 1964. Chicken purchases are being financed with funds provided under Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act. Turkeys are being purchased with funds authorized by Section 32 of Public Law 320.

This year's turkey purchases began on September 24, about 6 weeks later than in 1964. Between September 24 and October 28 the Department purchased 28.3 million pounds of turkey at a commodity cost of $8.9 million. Last year, between August 14 and October 22 the Department bought 61 million pounds of turkey for school lunches, the largest amount on record, for $19.2 million. Purchases in 1964 were equivalent to 4 percent of the year's turkey production. The Department has purchased turkeys in each year since 1957.

The purchasing of cut-up young chickens began on September 16 this year compared with July 22 last year. In the first 6 weeks of operation, 12.8 million pounds of chicken were bought at destinations at a cost of $3.9 million. In the same 6 calendar weeks last year, purchases totaled 12.7 million pounds. The purchase cost per pound has averaged 30.7 cents between September 16 and October 29. A year earlier the cost at shipping points averaged 29.4 cents per pound.

USDA bought cut-up ready-to-cook chicken for the first time in 1961 and has made purchases each year since then. Quantities have ranged from 45 million pounds in 1961 to 60 million in 1962. Purchases have averaged about 1 percent of annual production but about 2 percent of production during the periods in which the programs operated.

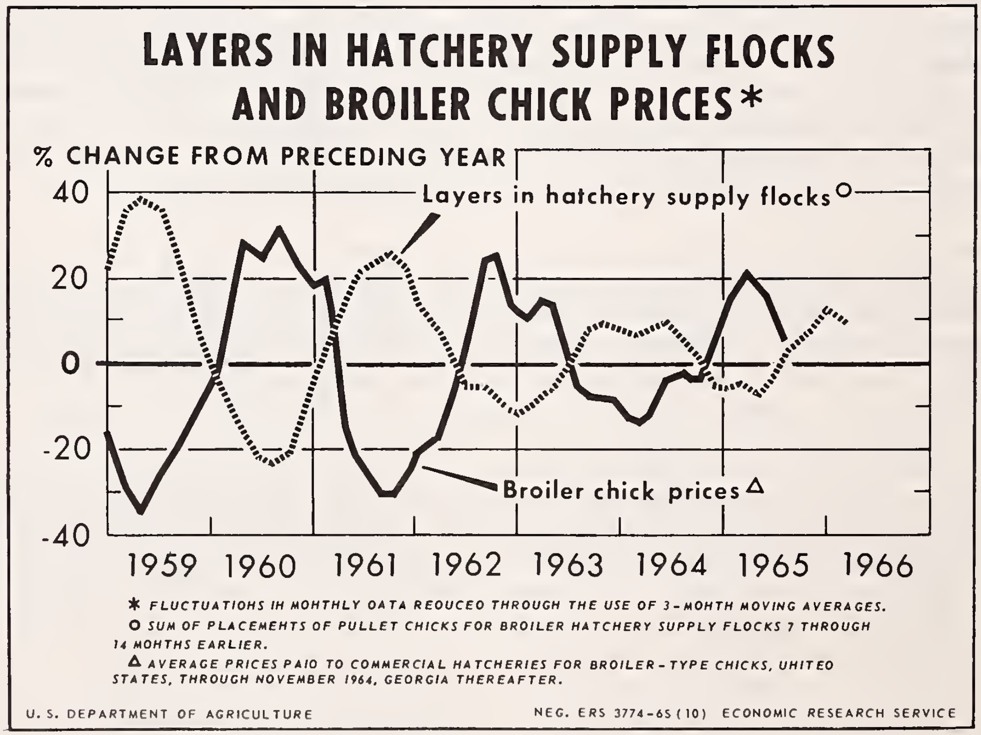


LAYERS IN HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS AND GEORGIA BROILER HATCHING EGG PRICES*

* FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
○ SUM OF PLACEMENTS OF PULLET CHICKS FOR BROILER HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS 7 THROUGH 14 MONTHS EARLIER.
△ AVERAGE OF WEEKLY PRICES PAID TO GEORGIA PRODUCERS FOR HATCHING EGGS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 3776-65(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIGURE 3

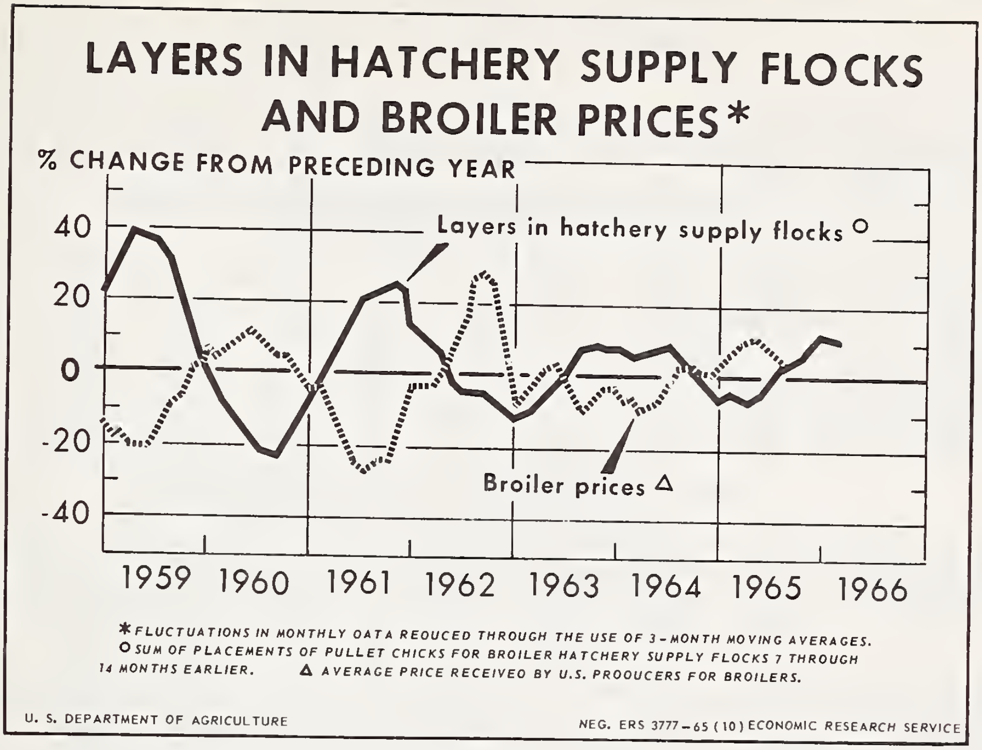


LAYERS IN HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS AND BROILER CHICK PRICES*

* FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
○ SUM OF PLACEMENTS OF PULLET CHICKS FOR BROILER HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS 7 THROUGH 14 MONTHS EARLIER.
△ AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES FOR BROILER-TYPE CHICKS, UNITED STATES, THROUGH NOVEMBER 1964, GEORGIA THEREAFTER.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 3774-65(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIGURE 4

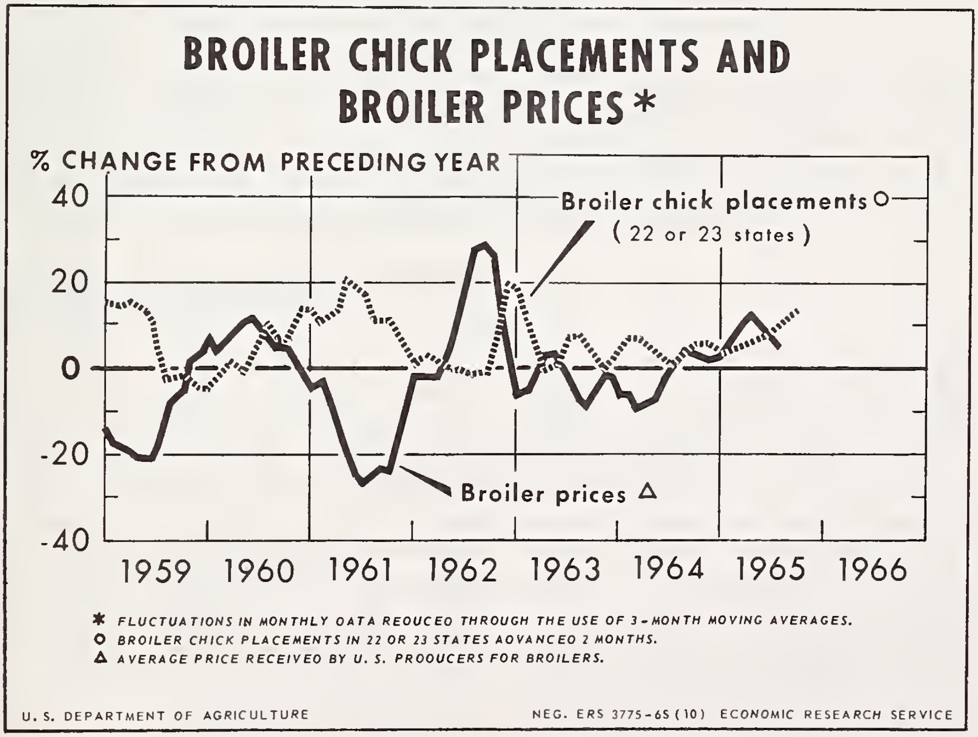


LAYERS IN HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS AND BROILER PRICES*

*FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
○ SUM OF PLACEMENTS OF PULLET CHICKS FOR BROILER HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS 7 THROUGH 14 MONTHS EARLIER. △ AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY U.S. PRODUCERS FOR BROILERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 3777-65 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIGURE 5



BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS AND BROILER PRICES*

* FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
○ BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS IN 22 OR 23 STATES ADVANCED 2 MONTHS.
△ AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY U. S. PRODUCERS FOR BROILERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 3775-65 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIGURE 6

Table 3.--Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1958 to date 1/
(Includes data for figures 3, 4, 5, and 6)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Pullet chicks placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks 7-14 months earlier 2/												
1958	---	---	---	-5	-3	-1	0	2	5	9	13	17
1959	22	28	34	37	38	37	36	32	26	19	11	5
1960	-1	-5	-9	-14	-17	-20	-23	-24	-24	-22	-18	-11
1961	-6	-2	2	7	13	18	21	22	23	25	24	18
1962	13	11	9	7	2	-3	-6	-6	-6	-7	-9	-11
1963	-12	-11	-10	-8	-6	-3	-1	2	7	8	9	8
1964	8	7	6	7	8	9	8	5	3	1	-2	-5
1965	-6	-5	-5	-6	-7	-6	-3	2	4	5	7	10
1966	12	11	10									
Broiler chick placements in 22 or 23 States advanced 2 months to expected marketing month												
1958	13	13	13	12	14	18	22	23	20	15	12	11
1959	15	15	14	15	14	10	2	-3	-2	-2	-4	-5
1960	-5	-2	0	1	-1	2	7	10	7	7	10	13
1961	13	10	11	13	20	19	16	10	10	10	6	2
1962	0	3	2	2	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	3	12	19
1963	18	10	4	-1	0	2	6	7	5	2	0	1
1964	4	6	6	5	3	1	-1	1	4	5	5	4
1965	2	3	4	5	5	6	8	10	11	13		
Broiler prices received by U. S. producers												
1958	5	9	6	6	3	-1	-8	-12	-11	-8	-7	-10
1959	-14	-18	-18	-20	-21	-21	-18	-11	-8	-6	1	3
1960	7	4	6	8	10	11	9	6	5	5	0	-3
1961	-5	-4	-7	-14	-20	-26	-27	-26	-24	-24	-16	-8
1962	-3	-3	-3	-1	4	11	18	27	29	26	12	0
1963	-7	-6	-2	2	3	1	-3	-8	-9	-6	-3	-3
1964	-7	-7	-10	-9	-7	-3	0	3	3	2	1	1
1965	3	5	8	10	11	10	7	4	2			
Prices paid to commercial hatcheries for broiler-type chicks 3/												
1958	9	15	21	23	23	19	11	3	-3	-4	-6	-10
1959	-16	-22	-28	-33	-35	-32	-27	-24	-21	-18	-14	-9
1960	-6	-3	7	19	28	26	25	28	31	28	23	20
1961	18	19	13	0	-15	-21	-23	-27	-31	-31	-29	-26
1962	-22	-20	-19	-16	-11	-5	4	15	23	25	20	15
1963	11	10	12	14	13	6	0	-6	-8	-8	-8	-9
1964	-11	-13	-14	-13	-10	-5	-4	-3	-4	-4	-1	4
1965	10	15	18	21	19	16	11	6				
Prices paid to Georgia producers for hatching eggs												
1958	27	39	49	49	42	32	19	7	-2	-5	-7	-14
1959	-22	-30	-37	-42	-41	-36	-30	-25	-21	-17	-11	0
1960	7	13	22	37	43	39	36	39	41	34	26	20
1961	18	21	16	1	-15	-22	-24	-29	-33	-33	-30	-26
1962	-22	-22	-24	-22	-14	-3	9	24	33	34	28	23
1963	21	24	31	35	29	15	5	-1	-1	-1	-3	-8
1964	-14	-18	-18	-17	-13	-8	-12	-11	-11	-4	-1	4
1965	9	13	15	16	14	10	6	2				

1/ Fluctuations in monthly data reduced by the use of 3-month moving averages.
2/ Total January 1958 through March 1960 and domestic thereafter.
3/ U.S. average prices 1958 through November 1964 and Georgia price thereafter.

Further Expansion in Broilers; Lower Prices Likely

The rapid growth in broiler production, which got underway in the second half of 1965, probably will extend well into 1966. An expanding number of breeder hens and prospects for lower feed prices and reduced supplies of red meat will lead to further production gains. The number of layers producing broiler hatching eggs has been rising cyclically since early 1965, and is expected to continue increasing into early 1966, even though there was a 3 percent year-to-year reduction in the number of replacement pullet chicks started for these flocks in July-September. Pullet chicks placed by leading breeders over the past several months indicate that in January-April 1966 about 10 percent more layers than a year earlier will be in the Nation's broiler hatching supply flocks compared with only 2 percent more in July-September 1965. This will substantially expand the output potential.

Broiler marketings through early 1966 probably will continue about 10 percent above a year earlier as a result of larger chick hatchings in recent months. Egg settings for chick production in 23 States in the 3 weeks ended October 23 ran 9 percent above the comparable period of 1964.

The expansion in broiler production in the first half of 1966 may be so large that broiler prices for the period will average below a year earlier. This would likely be the case even though there may be some further reductions in red meat supplies, essentially pork, and some further growth in overall demand. Further expansion in consumer incomes and stepped-up military procurement also will help to strengthen markets for chicken.

If first half prices weaken, the rate of production expansion will probably lose momentum, particularly later in 1966 when red meat supplies are likely to be increasing relative to a year earlier. Thus, broiler prices in the first half of the year probably will be under pressure from increasing broiler production and in the second half from growing competition from red meats.

USDA Financially Assists Chicken Exports to Switzerland and Austria

The United States has largely lost the market for frozen chicken in Europe that it developed between 1958 and 1962, and currently is facing much more intense competition in other foreign markets. This situation stems from the establishment of the EEC (European Economic Community) import system and also from Denmark's reaction to that system. The import system created a high tariff wall around the EEC, which first reduced and by now has almost eliminated imports of fresh and frozen whole chicken from countries outside the Community. The high levies, put into effect on August 1, 1962, substantially raised chicken prices to consumers in the EEC and temporarily arrested consumption. It also set the stage for a rapid increase in chicken production in the Common Market. See table 22 for levies on U.S., broilers imported into West Germany.

In 1963, U.S. chicken exports to the Common Market, mainly West Germany, were reduced sharply to 61 million pounds from 146 million. Denmark in 1963, however, expanded its sales to the EEC and further penetrated other markets in Europe, partly at the expense of the United States, through a two-price system, in which funds raised by taxing domestic consumption were used to reduce producer prices so that exporters could compete in foreign markets.

In 1964, U.S. chicken exports to the Common Market increased a little from 1963, but competition in other foreign markets intensified. With the aid of funds from EEC levies, France and the Netherlands in 1964 joined Denmark in offering chicken at subsidized prices to countries outside the EEC.

In the first 9 months of 1965, U.S. exports of frozen chicken totaled 73 million pounds compared with 117 million a year earlier and 187 million in January-September 1962. In late 1964, the EEC levies against imports of fresh and frozen whole chicken from countries outside the Community were substantially increased. This reduced U.S. sales to the EEC to a trickle and further intensified competition for foreign markets. Exports of whole birds and parts to the Common Market during January-September totaled 26 million pounds in 1965, down from the 124 million in January-August 1962. The United States has also lost much of the Swiss market and part of Austrian market as shown in tables 23 and 24. Swiss imports of frozen chicken, from the United States dropped from 27.0 million pounds in 1961 to 8.6 million in 1964 and is decreasing further in 1965. In 1960, the United States had 70 percent of the Swiss market; in January-May 1965 its share had fallen to 7 percent.

The United States exhausted all means of trying to obtain modification of the EEC imports system through numerous unsuccessful negotiations and conferences. Consequently, USDA embarked in October 1965 on a program to financially assist U.S. frozen chicken exports to Switzerland and Austriz. This program represents an attempt to regain a fair share for the United States of chicken imports into these 2 countries.

The program provides for payments to exporters on frozen, ready-to-cook USDA Grade A young chicken and fowl shipped to these countries. The program is being financed with funds authorized by Section 32, Public Law 320, 74th Congress. Section 32 funds may be used, among other purposes, to "encourage the exportation of agricultural commodities ...."

On October 13, USDA announced acceptance of the first offers by exporters to ship U.S. poultry under the new program. Through October 27, payments per pound for shipments to Austria and Switzerland have averaged a little above 5 cents for broiler and 2 cents per pound for whole fowl.

Large Expansion in Turkeys Likely Next Year

Turkey producers are currently making their production plans for 1966. These plans will become increasingly firm over the next several months, but as usual, producers may change their plans as late as mid-1966. Producer decisions will be importantly influenced by the profitability of turkey production this year and by the availability of poults and financing. Figure 2 shows the average effect that profitability in the preceding year has had on production in the current year.

Higher turkey prices and lower production costs are making 1965 a relatively favorable year for most turkey producers. Preliminary evidence also indicates that poults may be more plentiful in 1966 than in 1965. In addition, most growers in 1966 are unlikely to encounter difficulty in securing financing. Thus, the stage apparently is set for an increase in the turkey crop next year from this year's 103.7 million birds. The 1966 turkey crop probably will exceed the record large 1961 crop of 108.1 million birds.

The U.S. farm turkey price this year is likely to average about 1 cent higher than last year's 21 cents per pound. The cost of feed per pound of turkey meat produced is likely to be lower. Even though the cost of feed this year may average about the same as in 1964. Improvements in turkey growth rates and feeding efficiency are showing up in expanded turkey marketings this year. Hatch-slaughter comparisions indicate that producers have been sending their turkeys to market earlier and at heavier weights than in 1964.

In a recent survey by the Crop Reporting Board, owners of turkey breeder hens in 15 States indicated plans, as of October 1, to keep 5 percent more breeders for the 1966 hatching season than they did this year. Intentions were to keep 4 percent more heavy breeds and 9 percent more light breeds. Among the heavy breeds, white breeds were up 22 percent and other breeds were down 13 percent, indicating that the shift to white-feathered birds is continuing. The relationship between intentions to keep breeder hens and the number subsequently on hand is shown in table 25. The relationship has been closer for heavy breeds than light breeds in recent years.

The intentions to keep more turkey breeder hens in 1966 have been confirmed so far by the number of turkeys tested for pullorum disease by State agencies. In July-September 758,000 birds were tested, 40 percent more than a year earlier. Testings by breed were up 45 percent for heavy breeds and up 7 percent for light breeds. Of all the turkeys tested in July-December last year, one-fifth were tested in July-September.

A national turkey breeder flock, 5 percent larger than in 1965, would provide the basis for an even larger increase in poult and turkey production next year. The size of the breeder flock seldom if ever imposes an absolute limit on turkey production and this appears to have been especially true this year. Therefore, if there is a demand for substantially more poults in 1966 than in 1965, it now appears that they will be available.

Recent hatchery activity also provides some indication that an expansion in turkey production may be getting underway. Poult hatchings in September ran 26 percent above a year earlier and eggs in incubators on October 1 were up 17 percent.

Turkey Market May Expand Less in 1966

The general demand for turkey is likely to continue strong in 1966. Continued growth in population and in economic activity will tend to level strength to the market. Turkey exports, which ran 34 percent above a year-earlier in January-September, are likely to increase further in 1966. Exports rose from 5 million pounds in 1958 to 43 million in 1964. However, rapidly expanding supplies of broilers are likely to have a greater depressing effect on turkey prices in 1966 than in 1965.

In the early part of 1966, larger turkey supplies will be facing competition from much larger broiler supplies. And, coming into the main marketing season, consumers will have been eating substantially more poultry, both turkey and broilers, than a year earlier. This may tend to dampen the demand for turkey in the holiday period. See special article on forecasting turkey prices in and out of this main marketing season on page 21.

Consequently, if turkey production expands more in 1966 than in 1965, as seems likely, prices to producers probably will average below the 22 cents currently estimated for this year.

Predicting Prices for Turkeys [1]

By
Herman Bluestone

Recently developed data now make it possible to study historical seasonal price-supply relationships for turkey. These historical relationships form the bases for estimating and forecasting turkey prices for the holiday season (September-December) and for the rest of the year.

Turkey has been and still is the traditional holiday bird. Most production is geared for the Thanksgiving and Christmas market. Until recently, price forecasts for this main marketing period had to be based on price-supply relationships using annual data. However, in recent years, new supply and consumption data have become available which make it possible to develop analyses for periods of less than a year. This article publishes these data for the first time and reports some results from analyses using the data. Separate statistical equations have been developed for estimating the price of turkeys in the main marketing period of September-December and during the remainder of the year (January-August). These statistical equations measure average relationships for 1955-64 between turkey prices and important factors influencing them.

The equation developed for the September-December period provides estimates of turkey prices within 1 cent of the actual price in each of the years (see table 4). This equation employs two factors--per capita turkey supplies and year-to-year changes in per capita consumption of all poultry products in the preceding January-August period--to explain variations in price during the main marketing period. These two factors explain 98 percent of the variation in the farm price for turkeys during the 1955-64 period. The relationship indicates that, on the average, a 10 percent increase in turkey supplies could be expected to result in about a 17 percent decrease in farm turkey prices. Of course, this assumes no change in the level of poultry consumption prior to the main marketing period. Similarly, assuming no change in turkey supplies, a 1-pound increase in per capita poultry consumption in the preceding January-August period tended to depress farm turkey prices in September-December by about 12 percent. It was most interesting that the year-to-year change in per capita poultry supplies prior to the main marketing season was a significant factor affecting the September-December price, while the absolute level of per capita chicken supplies during this heavy marketing period was not. This strongly suggests that heavy per capita use of poultry in January-August relative to a year earlier tends to weaken demand for turkey in the holiday season.

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[1] This article highlights some of the findings of a study of turkey prices which will be published soon.

When equation (2) in table 4 was used to forecast the prices of turkey for the main marketing period in 1965, a price prediction of 20.2 cents was obtained. The price predicted by the equation is based on an estimate of per capita turkey supplies from commercial sources during the holiday season that is about 4 percent larger than a year earlier. In September-October, turkey prices averaged 21.6 cents per pound and it now appears that prices for the entire September-December period will average above the predicted 20.2 cents. This undoubtedly is the result of substantially less competition from red meats, especially pork. In addition there has been a substantial increase in consumer income this year. Normally, most of the year-to-year price variation can be explained without allowing for the effect of these two factors. However, this year, both factors worked in the same direction and their combined effect likely will result in prices above those predicted by the equation.

Seasonal differences in the nature of demand were also observed in this study. Prices were found to be less responsive to turkey supplies during January-August than in September-December. In this case, a 10 percent increase in per capita supplies of turkey resulted in about a 7 percent drop in price of farm turkeys in the light marketing season, in contrast to a 17 percent drop in the heavy marketing season. Similarly, it was found that a 10 percent increase in chicken supplies also depressed turkey prices in January-August by about 8 percent. These results indicate that demand is more elastic in January-August than in the main marketing period. These seasonal differences confirm that the tradition of serving turkey at Thanksgiving and Christmas is still strong. They also confirm that turkey outside the holiday period has to compete much more directly with chicken and other high-protein foods.

Table 4 also shows the results of using the January-August equation for estimating turkey prices. Price estimates were within 1 cent of the observed prices in 7 of the 10 years analyzed. The predicted value for January-August 1965 was 20.9 cents per pound compared with the actual value of 22.4 cents. Assuming the most likely increase in turkey and chicken supplies to be about 10 percent, the predicting equation indicates farm turkey prices in January-August 1966 to be about 2 cents below a year earlier.

Table 4.--January-August and September-December farm turkey price, reported and estimated, 1955-65

Year	January-August price			September-December price		
	Reported weighted average	Estimated by equation 1 1/		Reported weighted average	Estimated by equation 2 1/	
		Actual	Deviation		Actual	Deviation
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	29.3	29.4	0.1	30.5	29.6	-0.9
1956	29.3	28.0	-1.3	26.4	26.0	-.4
1957	23.7	24.9	1.2	23.3	23.6	.3
1958	24.8	25.0	.2	23.4	24.3	.9
1959	22.4	23.2	.8	24.5	24.5	0
1960	24.7	24.6	-.1	25.6	25.4	-.2
1961	20.9	19.2	-1.7	17.9	17.6	-.3
1962	20.2	20.8	.6	22.2	22.2	0
1963	21.6	21.9	.3	22.6	21.9	-.7
1964	21.0	20.9	-.1	21.1	21.4	.3
1965 2/	22.4	20.9	-1.5		20.2	

1/ Equation (1)

$$P_{J-A} = 50.315 - 4.21\ T_{J-A} - 0.76\ C_{J-A}$$

$$-\ 3.3 \qquad 2.6$$

$$R^2 = 0.96 \qquad S.E. = 1.014$$

Equation (2)

$$\text{Log } P_{S-D} = 2.042 - 0.135\ T_{S-D} - .009 \Delta Q_{J-A}$$

$$17.6 \qquad 2.8$$

$$R^2 = .98 \qquad S.E. = 0.012 \text{ (in logarithms)}$$

The variables are defined in table 5. The numbers under the regression coefficients are the "t" values--the ratio of the regression coefficient to its standard error and are used to ascertain whether or not the coefficents differ significantly from zero. With 10 years of data and 2 independent variables, a "t" value of 2.4 indicates the coefficient is significant at the 5 percent probability level and a "t" value of 3.5 indicates significance at the 1 percent probability level. The S.E. is the standard error of estimate.

2/ Preliminary and forecast.

Table 5.--Data used in statistical analyses for estimating turkey prices

Year	January-August analysis				September-December analysis			
	Per capita supplies available for domestic consumption 1/		Weighted farm turkey price per pound deflated by CPI 2/ P_{J-A}	Consumer price index (CPI)	Per capita supply of turkey available for domestic consumption from commercial sources 1/ 3/ T_{S-D}	Change in per capita consumption of poultry in Jan.-Aug. from a year earlier 4/ ΔQ_{J-A}	Weighted farm turkey price per pound deflated by CPI 2/ P_{S-D}	Consumer price index (CPI)
	Chicken C_{J-A}	Turkey T_{J-A}						
	Pounds	Pounds	Cents		Pounds	Pounds	Cents	
1955	14.1	1.9	31.4	93.2	4.1	-1.1	32.6	93.6
1956	16.0	2.0	31.1	94.2	4.4	1.8	27.5	95.9
1957	17.0	2.8	24.3	97.5	4.8	1.9	23.6	98.9
1958	19.0	2.6	24.7	100.5	4.8	1.5	23.2	100.8
1959	20.4	2.8	22.1	101.2	4.8	1.6	24.0	102.2
1960	19.2	2.8	24.0	102.8	4.8	-1.2	24.7	103.7
1961	21.2	3.7	20.1	104.0	5.9	2.4	17.1	104.6
1962	20.7	3.5	19.2	105.1	5.4	-.5	20.9	106.0
1963	21.3	3.2	20.3	106.4	5.4	.5	21.1	107.3
1964	21.8	3.4	19.5	107.9	5.5	.5	19.4	108.6
1965 5/	22.8	3.3	19.1	109.5	5.7	1.1	18.3	110.5

1/ Production plus beginning stocks less exports.
2/ Monthly farm prices as reported by Statistical Reporting Service weighted by commercial slaughter.
3/ Total supplies available for domestic consumption minus USDA purchases.
4/ Civilian disappearance estimated from production, stock changes, exports and military use.
5/ Preliminary and forecast.

Table 6.--Realized gross farm income from all sources, by States and regions, 1964 1/

State	Cash receipts from farm marketings and value of home consumption										Poultry and eggs as a percentage of: gross income from farm products	Gross rental value of farm dwellings	Govern- ment payments	Realized gross farm income	Poultry and eggs as a percentage of realized gross farm income
	Livestock and livestock products														
	Poultry and eggs														
	Eggs	Other chickens	Broilers	Turkeys	Total 2/	Meat animals	Dairy products	Total livestock and products 3/	Crops	Total livestock and products and crops					
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.
Maine	34.4	3.2	43.3	0.3	81.2	7.5	42.1	132	103	235	35	10	2.7	248	33
New Hampshire	12.5	1.1	1.8	.4	16.0	3.9	20.7	41	12	53	30	5	.7	59	27
Vermont	5.3	.5	.2	.1	6.1	11.3	95.2	113	17	131	5	10	2.4	143	4
Massachusetts	23.1	1.7	4.5	1.9	31.6	10.0	51.3	96	71	166	19	13	.6	180	18
Rhode Island	3.2	.2	.6	.1	4.0	1.5	6.6	12	9	21	19	2	.1	23	17
Connecticut	29.7	1.9	7.5	1.2	40.5	5.8	42.6	91	62	152	27	13	.6	166	24
New York	58.1	2.5	3.2	2.4	75.8	69.2	473.2	625	301	926	8	111	18.9	1,056	7
New Jersey	48.8	2.3	2.5	1.4	55.4	14.7	57.9	130	140	270	21	40	4.2	314	18
Pennsylvania	95.9	6.9	24.5	7.7	135.9	117.4	333.2	593	225	818	17	114	19.1	951	14
North Atlantic	311.0	20.3	88.2	15.5	446.6	241.3	1,122.8	1,833	939	2,772	16	318	49.3	3,140	14
Ohio	64.2	3.4	4.5	15.0	89.8	322.5	222.3	646	444	1,089	8	137	55.9	1,282	7
Indiana	56.0	4.2	11.4	13.2	88.2	460.2	134.4	689	537	1,226	7	105	77.7	1,409	6
Illinois	43.8	2.1	.7	5.3	53.0	917.0	155.5	1,136	1,105	2,242	2	93	131.0	2,465	2
Michigan	33.7	1.9	2.1	4.5	44.4	140.6	228.3	422	393	815	5	108	41.5	965	5
Wisconsin	39.4	1.7	8.7	16.5	67.8	268.3	638.6	1,014	176	1,190	6	86	47.8	1,324	5
East North Central	237.1	13.4	27.4	54.6	343.1	2,108.6	1,379.0	3,907	2,655	6,562	5	528	354.0	7,444	5
Minnesota	59.1	3.2	6.4	51.9	126.1	565.8	345.4	1,057	473	1,531	8	83	121.1	1,735	7
Iowa	80.5	4.0	1.6	33.2	122.1	1,694.6	197.7	2,025	702	2,727	4	60	226.3	3,013	4
Missouri	31.5	2.8	14.4	25.5	76.5	551.3	129.6	761	423	1,185	6	76	96.1	1,357	6
North Dakota	8.3	.4	---	3.3	12.3	163.7	41.8	221	423	644	2	12	107.7	763	2
South Dakota	28.0	1.2	---	2.7	32.2	423.5	43.0	509	177	686	5	14	67.9	767	4
Nebraska	28.6	1.3	.6	4.6	35.7	801.3	56.3	897	420	1,318	3	35	164.9	1,517	2
Kansas	19.6	1.4	.7	2.9	25.3	660.2	70.2	758	453	1,212	2	47	188.8	1,447	2
West North Central	255.7	14.1	23.7	124.2	430.1	4,860.4	883.9	6,229	3,072	9,301	5	327	972.7	10.600	4
Delaware	4.9	.5	64.0	1.1	70.5	4.1	8.8	84	33	116	61	7	2.0	125	56
Maryland	9.1	.6	75.6	1.0	86.5	33.4	77.1	197	96	293	29	42	5.5	340	25
Virginia	40.4	3.0	21.5	11.5	78.9	99.5	91.6	273	271	543	15	69	14.8	627	13
West Virginia	10.6	.8	9.0	3.9	24.5	30.2	27.3	83	34	118	21	16	4.0	137	18
North Carolina	77.2	7.3	101.5	17.4	205.8	104.4	88.9	402	907	1,308	16	77	35.2	1,421	14
South Carolina	34.6	2.9	8.2	3.3	49.8	40.8	30.2	121	296	417	12	28	21.4	467	11
Georgia	112.4	8.2	174.2	5.6	300.9	116.4	58.4	477	423	900	33	41	39.4	980	31
Florida	45.8	2.8	5.1	.5	54.3	80.1	87.8	226	758	984	6	68	13.6	1,065	5
South Atlantic	335.1	26.0	459.0	44.3	871.2	508.9	470.2	1,863	2,816	4,679	19	347	135.8	5,162	17
Kentucky	23.8	1.9	5.1	3.3	34.8	208.8	103.6	349	440	789	4	65	34.2	887	4
Tennessee	29.4	1.7	18.5	.5	50.4	152.9	95.0	300	335	635	8	51	31.2	717	7
Alabama	73.5	5.2	111.4	3.0	193.2	114.2	52.3	361	283	644	30	33	27.5	704	27
Mississippi	72.9	2.8	68.9	.6	145.8	104.0	56.6	307	512	819	18	38	22.2	878	17
Arkansas	69.7	3.2	126.4	13.4	213.5	80.9	37.2	332	553	885	24	26	14.9	926	23
Louisiana	17.8	1.7	13.3	.1	33.1	84.3	54.3	172	319	491	7	26	22.1	538	6
Oklahoma	13.7	.8	4.1	4.8	24.0	301.5	58.3	385	255	640	4	28	68.0	736	3
Texas	77.5	4.0	66.2	19.7	170.4	678.5	155.0	1,059	1,283	2,342	7	104	173.5	2,620	7
South Central	378.3	21.3	414.0	45.6	865.2	1,725.0	612.3	3,265	3,979	7,244	12	370	393.5	8,007	11
Montana	5.4	.5	---	.1	6.0	179.2	16.0	210	192	402	2	17	47.3	467	1
Idaho	7.3	.3	2.8	.8	11.4	131.8	50.8	203	267	470	2	18	27.8	516	2
Wyoming	1.8	.1	---	4/	1.9	107.9	6.9	128	29	157	1	7	10.6	175	1
Colorado	7.4	.4	.1	8.2	16.3	405.6	38.5	470	192	661	2	28	57.8	747	2
New Mexico	4.2	.2	---	4/	5.1	125.6	14.9	151	97	248	2	7	18.7	274	2
Arizona	5.8	.2	.2	1.0	7.3	127.9	28.0	166	283	449	2	18	5.2	473	2
Utah	7.5	.2	1.0	12.4	21.6	54.3	30.1	120	36	156	14	8	8.5	172	13
Nevada	.3	4/	---	---	.3	25.7	6.4	34	9	43	1	3	1.1	48	1
Washington	27.7	1.0	11.9	1.7	42.7	83.0	86.1	224	399	623	7	38	32.8	694	6
Oregon	16.5	.6	5.9	5.2	31.6	98.1	44.5	185	250	435	7	29	19.4	484	7
California	204.8	7.0	34.8	62.9	322.3	583.0	406.2	1,329	2,304	3,633	9	120	34.1	3,787	9
Western	288.8	10.6	56.8	92.4	466.5	1,922.1	728.3	3,219	4,059	7,278	6	295	263.2	7,836	6
48 States	1,805.9	105.6	1,069.0	376.5	3,422.8	11,366.2	5,196.5	20,316	17,520	37,836	9	2,186	2,168.6	42,190	8
Alaska	.3	4/	---	---	.4	.4	2.2	3	1	4	8	5/	.1	5	8
Hawaii	8.5	.4	1.8	---	10.7	13.7	11.9	36	138	175	6	8	12.1	195	5
United States	1,814.7	106.0	1,070.8	376.5	3,433.9	11,380.4	5,210.6	20,355	17,659	38,015	9	2,194	2,180.7	42,390	8

1/ Preliminary. Details for individual States and items may not add due to rounding. 2/ Includes ducks, geese, pigeons, quail, pheasants and turkey hatching eggs, not shown separately. 3/ Includes poultry and eggs, meat animals, dairy products, wool, horses, mules, mohair, honey, beeswax, goats, rabbits, and fur animals. 4/ Less than 0.05. 5/ Less than 0.5.

Table 7.--Production of eggs and poultry and related factors compared with U. S. population, 1930-65 1/

Year	Population including armed forces overseas July 1		Index of poultry and egg production (1957-59=100)	Potential layers January 1	Number of non-broiler chickens raised	Eggs produced	Turkeys raised	Liveweight slaughter			
								Chicken			Turkey
	Number	Index (1957-59=100)						Non-broilers	Commercial broilers	Total chicken	
	Mil.			Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1930	123.1	70.7	45	420	777	39,067	17	2,624		2,624	237
1931	124.0	71.2	44	402	709	38,532	18	2,416		2,416	235
1932	124.8	71.7	44	386	736	36,298	22	2,457		2,457	290
1933	125.6	72.1	44	391	750	35,514	23	2,562		2,562	327
1934	126.4	72.6	41	385	644	34,429	22	2,276	97	2,373	311
1935	127.2	73.0	41	350	658	33,609	21	2,159	123	2,281	294
1936	128.1	73.5	44	363	715	34,534	28	2,333	152	2,485	396
1937	128.8	74.0	44	380	601	37,564	26	2,170	196	2,366	380
1938	129.8	74.5	45	353	651	37,356	27	2,069	239	2,308	389
1939	130.9	75.2	48	376	697	38,843	34	2,261	306	2,567	463
1940	132.1	75.8	49	393	634	39,707	34	2,220	414	2,634	524
1941	133.4	76.6	54	381	745	41,894	33	2,372	559	2,931	506
1942	134.9	77.5	62	428	844	48,610	33	2,736	674	3,410	536
1943	136.7	78.5	71	489	1,001	54,547	32	3,514	833	4,347	496
1944	138.4	79.5	71	524	832	58,537	35	3,289	818	4,107	587
1945	139.9	80.3	74	474	890	56,221	43	3,285	1,107	4,392	727
1946	141.4	81.2	69	473	738	55,962	40	2,956	884	3,840	752
1947	144.1	82.7	68	431	719	55,384	34	2,742	936	3,678	646
1948	146.6	84.2	67	418	615	54,899	32	2,372	1,127	3,499	561
1949	149.2	85.7	74	399	705	56,154	41	2,529	1,570	4,099	760
1950	151.7	87.1	78	424	620	58,954	44	2,424	1,945	4,369	820
1951	154.3	88.6	81	399	623	58,063	53	2,330	2,415	4,745	938
1952	157.0	90.1	82	397	561	58,068	62	2,147	2,624	4,771	1,060
1953	159.6	91.6	84	373	548	57,929	60	2,052	2,904	4,956	1,011
1954	162.4	93.2	87	371	540	58,933	68	1,975	3,236	5,211	1,161
1955	165.3	94.9	86	369	459	59,526	66	1,656	3,350	5,006	1,090
1956	168.2	96.6	94	361	471	61,113	77	1,605	4,270	5,875	1,259
1957	171.3	98.4	95	370	394	61,026	81	1,420	4,683	6,103	1,360
1958	174.1	100.0	101	356	421	61,607	80	1,435	5,431	6,866	1,348
1959	177.1	101.7	104	367	386	63,335	84	1,429	5,763	7,192	1,440
1960	179.9	103.3	104	352	332	61,491	85	1,196	6,017	7,213	1,471
1961	183.8	105.1	112	344	346	62,080	108	1,223	6,841	8,064	1,883
1962	186.7	106.7	111	350	322	63,144	92	1,171	6,917	8,088	1,630
1963	189.4	108.3	115	348	318	63,186	93	1,146	7,284	8,430	1,677
1964 2/	192.1	109.8	118	351	320	64,546	100	1,160	7,524	8,684	1,791
1965 3/	194.6	111.3	122	357	296	64,200	104	1,120	8,050	9,170	1,900

1/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly forecast.

Table 8.--Eggs, chicken, turkey and red meats: Civilian per capita consumption, 1940-65 1/

Year	Eggs	Poultry, ready-to-cook weight				Red meats, carcass weight equivalent			
		Total	Chicken		Turkey	Total	Beef and veal	Pork excluding lard	Lamb and mutton
			Total	Approximate percentage that is broiler meat					
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	319	17.0	14.1	14	2.9	142	62.3	73.5	6.6
1941	311	18.3	15.4	18	2.9	144	68.5	68.4	6.8
1942	318	20.7	17.7	18	3.0	140	69.4	63.7	7.2
1943	347	25.7	23.0	18	2.7	147	61.5	78.9	6.4
1944	354	23.1	20.4	19	2.7	154	68.0	79.5	6.7
1945	403	25.1	21.6	23	3.5	145	71.3	66.6	7.3
1946	379	23.1	19.4	21	3.7	154	71.6	75.8	6.7
1947	383	21.7	18.1	24	3.6	155	80.4	69.6	5.3
1948	389	21.4	18.3	30	3.1	145	72.6	67.8	5.1
1949	383	22.9	19.6	36	3.3	145	72.8	67.7	4.1
1950	389	24.7	20.6	42	4.1	145	71.4	69.2	4.0
1951	393	26.1	21.7	48	4.4	138	62.7	71.9	3.4
1952	390	26.8	22.1	53	4.7	146	69.4	72.4	4.2
1953	379	26.7	21.9	56	4.8	155	87.1	63.5	4.7
1954	376	28.1	22.8	60	5.3	155	90.1	60.0	4.6
1955	371	26.3	21.3	65	5.0	163	91.4	66.8	4.6
1956	369	29.6	24.4	71	5.2	167	94.9	67.3	4.5
1957	362	31.4	25.5	75	5.9	159	93.4	61.1	4.2
1958	354	34.0	28.1	78	5.9	152	87.2	60.2	4.2
1959	352	35.2	28.9	79	6.3	160	87.1	67.6	4.8
1960	335	34.3	28.1	83	6.2	161	91.1	64.9	4.8
1961	326	37.6	30.2	86	7.4	161	93.4	62.0	5.1
1962	324	37.0	30.0	85	7.0	163	94.3	63.6	5.2
1963	316	37.5	30.8	87	6.7	169	99.1	65.3	4.9
1964 2/	314	38.4	31.2	87	7.2	175	105.6	65.0	4.2
1965 3/	307	40.5	33.1	88	7.4	168	104.5	60.2	3.8

1/ Including available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly forecast.

Table 9.--Factors influencing and indicative of the demand for eggs and poultry, 1940-65 1/

Year	Total population July 1 2/	Employment: Average number of people employed	Per capita disposable income	BLS consumer price index (1957-59=100)	Civilian per capita disappearance				Price received by farmers			BLS retail price 3/	
					Eggs	Ready-to-cook basis			Eggs per dozen	All chickens per pound	Turkeys per pound	Grade A large eggs per dozen	Broilers and fryers per pound
						Chicken		Turkey					
						Broilers	Other						
	Millions	Millions	Dollars		Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1940	132.1	47.5	573	48.8	319	2.0	12.1	2.9	18.0	13.9	15.2	33.1	---
1941	133.4	50.4	695	51.3	311	2.8	12.6	2.9	23.5	16.3	19.9	39.7	---
1942	134.9	53.8	867	56.8	318	3.2	14.5	3.0	30.0	19.8	27.5	48.4	---
1943	136.7	54.5	976	60.3	347	4.1	18.9	2.7	37.1	25.3	32.7	57.2	---
1944	138.4	54.0	1,057	61.3	354	3.9	16.5	2.7	32.5	24.9	33.9	54.5	---
1945	139.9	52.8	1,074	62.7	403	5.0	16.6	3.5	37.7	27.0	33.7	58.1	---
1946	141.4	55.2	1,132	68.0	379	4.1	15.3	3.7	37.6	29.0	36.3	58.6	---
1947	144.1	57.8	1,179	77.8	383	4.3	13.8	3.6	45.3	28.2	36.5	69.6	---
1948	146.6	59.1	1,290	83.8	389	5.5	12.8	3.1	47.2	32.3	46.8	72.3	---
1949	149.2	58.4	1,264	83.0	383	7.1	12.5	3.3	45.2	26.6	35.2	69.6	4/61.2
1950	151.7	59.7	1,364	83.8	389	8.7	11.9	4.1	36.3	24.9	32.9	60.4	59.5
1951	154.3	60.8	1,468	90.5	393	10.4	11.3	4.4	47.7	27.0	37.5	73.7	61.8
1952	157.0	61.0	1,518	92.5	390	11.7	10.4	4.7	41.6	26.2	33.6	67.3	60.7
1953	159.6	61.9	1,582	93.2	379	12.3	9.6	4.8	47.7	25.3	33.7	69.8	59.7
1954	162.4	60.9	1,585	93.6	376	13.7	9.1	5.3	36.6	21.1	28.8	58.5	53.8
1955	165.3	62.9	1,666	93.3	371	13.8	7.5	5.0	39.5	23.4	30.2	60.6	55.9
1956	168.2	64.7	1,743	94.7	369	17.3	7.1	5.2	39.3	18.9	27.2	60.2	48.2
1957	171.3	65.0	1,801	98.0	362	19.1	6.4	5.9	35.9	18.0	23.4	57.3	46.9
1958	174.1	64.0	1,831	100.7	354	22.0	6.1	5.9	38.5	17.7	23.9	60.4	46.5
1959	177.1	65.6	1,905	101.5	352	22.8	6.1	6.3	31.4	15.3	23.9	53.0	42.0
1960	179.9	66.7	1,937	103.1	335	23.5	4.7	6.2	36.0	16.3	25.4	57.3	42.7
1961	183.8	66.8	1,983	104.2	326	25.9	4.3	7.4	35.5	13.4	18.9	57.3	38.5
1962	186.7	67.8	2,064	105.4	324	25.6	4.4	7.0	33.6	14.6	21.6	54.0	40.7
1963	189.4	68.8	2,132	106.7	316	27.0	3.8	6.7	34.4	14.1	22.3	55.1	40.1
1964	192.1	70.4	2,269	108.1	314	27.5	3.7	7.2	33.8	13.7	21.0	53.9	37.8
1965 5/	194.6	72.0	2,379	109.7	307	29.1	4.0	7.4	33.0	14.5	22.3	52.0	38.5

1/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961.
2/ Includes armed forces overseas.
3/ The price of turkeys per pound was 46.7 cents in 1964; this is the first year that turkey prices are available.
4/ 9 month average.
5/ Partly forecast.

Table 10.--Prices of poultry feeds, feed ingredients, chicks and poults, 1950-65

Year	Index of prices paid by farmers for feed (1957-59=100)	Price per hundred weight				
		Poultry ration	Laying feed	Scratch grain	Broiler grower feed	Turkey grower feed
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1950	105	3.58	4.53	3.95	4.92	4.91
1951	118	4.01	4.96	4.47	5.36	5.33
1952	126	4.21	5.27	4.64	5.65	5.61
1953	114	3.87	4.88	4.36	5.26	5.25
1954	113	3.87	4.90	4.32	5.31	5.30
1955	106	3.61	4.58	4.16	5.00	5.00
1956	103	3.54	4.48	4.08	4.95	4.90
1957	101	3.47	4.42	4.03	4.89	4.84
1958	99	3.41	4.44	3.94	4.97	4.85
1959	100	3.40	4.44	3.89	4.84	4.81
1960	98	3.33	4.31	3.84	4.62	4.62
1961	98	3.36	4.36	3.84	4.64	4.65
1962	100	3.42	4.38	3.87	4.67	4.71
1963	104	3.54	4.48	3.96	4.80	4.83
1964	103	3.49	4.46	3.96	4.80	4.82
1965 1/		3.44	4.40	3.92	4.84	4.77

Year	Price per hundredweight at wholesale		Price per hundred		
			Chicks		
	Corn 2/	Soybean meal (44 percent protein) 3/	Broiler-type, Georgia	Incross, sexed pullets seasonal average 4/	All poults
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1950	2.64	3.21	---	27.7	5/74.20
1951	3.20	3.40	---	29.1	5/69.80
1952	3.16	4.19	---	30.2	66.71
1953	2.79	3.21	16.69	31.6	66.30
1954	2.81	3.99	14.33	33.1	62.01
1955	2.47	2.84	14.99	33.3	61.77
1956	2.53	2.56	13.64	35.5	63.77
1957	2.27	2.35	11.14	36.0	61.08
1958	2.19	2.80	12.57	37.6	59.39
1959	2.14	2.82	8.58	37.4	56.52
1960	2.03	2.66	11.49	37.4	59.08
1961	1.98	3.16	9.27	37.7	58.32
1962	1.98	3.32	9.38	37.1	56.47
1963	2.21	3.62	9.72	48.3	56.23
1964	2.19	3.46	8.83	47.8	57.18
1965 1/	2.32	3.55	5/9.62	47.1	57.60

1/ January-October.
2/ Price per bushel, No. 3 yellow, Chicago.
3/ Price per ton bulk, Decatur, converted to a hundredweight equivalent.
4/ All sexed pullets, only in 1950 through 1961, thereafter incross bred sexed pullets.
5/ January-September.

Table 11.--Product-feed price ratios for poultry enterprises, and returns above feed costs in egg production, available data 1940-65

Period	Broiler-feed price ratio 1/			United States		
				Price ratios 1/		Returns from egg production above feed costs 2/3/
	Delaware	Georgia	United States	Turkey-feed	Egg-feed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
January-December						
1940				8.4	11.5	77
1941				9.2	13.5	123
1942				9.8	14.2	167
1943				11.1	14.5	201
1944				10.8	11.5	136
1945				11.5	13.4	217
1946				9.7	11.3	148
1947			6.2	7.7	11.1	212
1948			6.5	9.8	11.4	239
1949			5.8	11.0	13.2	299
1950			5.6	8.8	10.3	141
1951			5.3	8.9	12.0	286
1952			5.1	8.0	10.0	186
1953	5.2	4.8	5.1	8.6	12.3	322
1954	4.4	3.9	4.3	7.9	9.4	166
1955	5.3	4.7	5.0	8.3	11.0	272
1956	4.1	3.6	4.0	8.2	10.9	269
1957	4.1	3.5	3.9	6.9	10.5	222
1958	3.8	3.5	3.7	7.2	11.3	284
1959	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.9	9.2	177
1960	3.9	3.6	3.6	7.7	10.9	279
1961	3.3	2.9	3.0	6.1	10.6	276
1962	3.4	3.2	3.3	6.1	9.9	238
1963	3.2	2.9	3.0	6.2	9.7	249
1964	3.1	2.8	3.0	6.1	9.7	248
January-October						
1960	3.9	3.6	3.7	7.6	10.3	4/177
1961	3.3	2.9	3.0	6.3	10.5	4/206
1962	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.0	9.7	4/170
1963	3.2	2.9	3.1	6.2	9.6	4/183
1964	3.1	2.9	3.0	6.0	9.6	4/184
1965						174

1/ Simple average. 2/ Per hundred layers, assuming U. S. average feed costs, egg prices and rates of lay. 3/ Revised.
4/ January-September.

Table 12.--Eggs and poultry: Measures of production efficiency and prices, 1930-65

Year	Eggs per layer	Feed units used per- 1/			Farm prices as reported			Price adjuster 2/	Adjusted prices		
		Dozen eggs produced	100 lb. broilers produced	100 lb. turkeys produced	Eggs per dozen	Broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound		Eggs per dozen	Broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound
	Number	Feed units	Feed units	Feed units	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents
1930	121	7.3		804	23.7		20.2	52	45.6		38.8
1931	127	7.0		780	17.6		19.3	36	48.9		53.6
1932	121	7.4		802	14.2		12.8	27	52.6		47.4
1933	118	7.9		776	13.8		11.6	29	47.6		40.0
1934	118	7.2	528	770	17.0	19.3	15.1	37	45.9	52.2	40.8
1935	122	6.6	488	690	23.4	20.0	20.1	45	52.0	44.4	44.7
1936	121	7.6	528	724	21.8	20.6	15.6	47	46.4	43.8	33.2
1937	130	6.4	483	651	21.3	21.4	18.1	51	41.8	42.0	35.5
1938	135	7.0	500	708	20.3	19.0	17.5	40	50.8	47.5	43.8
1939	134	7.3	465	709	17.4	17.0	15.7	39	44.6	43.6	40.3
1940	134	7.2	481	720	18.0	17.3	15.2	42	42.9	41.2	36.2
1941	139	7.3	490	723	23.5	18.4	19.9	51	46.1	36.1	39.0
1942	142	7.4	466	723	30.0	22.9	27.5	66	45.5	34.7	41.7
1943	142	7.8	482	666	37.1	28.6	32.7	80	46.4	35.8	40.9
1944	148	7.7	451	667	32.5	28.8	33.9	82	39.6	35.1	41.3
1945	152	7.4	448	650	37.7	29.5	33.7	86	43.8	34.3	39.2
1946	156	7.8	459	634	37.6	32.7	36.3	98	38.4	33.4	37.0
1947	160	7.3	448	630	45.3	32.3	36.5	114	39.7	28.3	32.0
1948	166	7.2	434	630	47.2	36.0	46.8	119	39.7	30.3	39.3
1949	170	7.2	410	610	45.2	28.2	35.2	103	43.9	27.4	34.2
1950	174	7.7	382	592	36.3	27.4	32.9	107	33.9	25.6	30.7
1951	177	7.2	374	561	47.7	28.5	37.5	125	38.2	22.8	30.0
1952	181	7.2	366	555	41.6	28.8	33.6	119	35.0	24.2	28.2
1953	186	7.2	359	561	47.7	27.1	33.7	105	45.4	25.8	32.1
1954	188	7.0	351	545	36.6	23.1	28.8	102	35.9	22.6	28.2
1955	192	6.5	340	536	39.5	25.2	30.2	96	41.1	26.2	31.5
1956	197	6.7	331	519	39.3	19.6	27.2	95	41.4	20.6	28.6
1957	199	6.8	324	569	35.9	18.9	23.4	97	37.0	19.5	24.1
1958	202	6.7	339	549	38.5	18.5	23.9	104	37.0	17.8	23.0
1959	207	6.6	321	510	31.4	16.1	23.9	99	31.7	16.3	24.1
1960	209	6.4	300	519	36.0	16.9	25.4	99	36.4	17.1	25.7
1961	210	6.3	289	536	35.5	13.9	18.9	99	35.9	14.0	19.1
1962	212	6.4	301	540	33.6	15.2	21.6	101	33.3	15.0	21.4
1963	213	6.1	297	525	34.4	14.6	22.3	100	34.4	14.6	22.3
1964 3/	217	6.1	298	541	33.8	14.2	21.0	98	34.5	14.5	21.4
1965 4/	217	5.5	248	417	33.0	14.8	22.3	102	32.4	14.5	21.9

1/ A feed unit is the economic equivalent of a pound of corn. Data for crop year ending September 30. 2/ Index of prices received by farmers for all farm products 1957-59=100. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Partly forecast.

Table 13.--Chickens: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, United States, 1942 through 1965; by regions, 1965

Year ending June 30 and region	States reporting	Total birds in plan 1/								
		Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety							
			Total	New Hampshire	White Leghorn	White Rock	Barred Rock	Rhode Island Red	Cross-mated	Others 2/
	Number	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1942	33	10.7	100	21.2	24.1	15.6	16.2	12.5	2.0	8.4
1943	40	15.8	100	19.2	26.6	18.3	15.7	8.9	3.0	8.3
1944	42	20.3	100	19.4	25.9	19.7	13.9	8.3	5.5	7.3
1945	39	17.6	100	20.6	25.8	17.5	12.4	8.0	9.8	5.9
1946	32	20.3	100	23.8	23.1	17.0	11.4	7.7	11.3	5.7
1947	38	24.5	100	23.4	25.4	17.4	10.0	6.5	11.1	6.2
1948	42	25.1	100	25.9	24.7	15.2	10.2	6.8	12.4	4.8
1949	44	26.5	100	31.9	25.7	13.2	7.8	5.6	11.9	3.9
1950	47	36.2	100	38.8	21.9	10.4	6.3	4.3	15.1	3.2
1951	47	33.8	100	38.9	21.6	10.1	5.8	4.1	16.4	3.1
1952	47	37.6	100	41.4	18.9	11.9	4.0	3.3	14.3	6.2
1953	47	33.8	100	36.2	20.1	14.8	3.5	3.2	16.0	6.2
1954	47	36.0	100	25.4	18.9	23.1	2.2	2.7	19.7	8.0
1955	47	37.1	100	16.0	19.2	29.5	1.3	2.7	21.2	10.1
1956	47	34.9	100	6.7	18.9	25.2	1.2	2.3	34.0	11.7
1957	47	39.0	100	4.1	14.8	21.0	1.0	1.7	47.1	10.3
1958	47	35.6	100	3.2	17.0	10.1	.7	1.7	57.7	9.6
1959	47	40.0	100	2.1	15.5	9.8	.5	1.2	63.5	7.4
1960	47	36.1	100	1.7	15.5	7.2	.5	1.0	66.2	7.9
1961	47	36.6	100	1.6	13.8	7.0	.4	.8	67.8	8.6
1962	47	37.0	100	1.1	13.6	4.7	.2	.9	72.0	7.5
1963	46	34.9	100	.7	13.5	5.2	.2	.7	71.2	8.5
1964	47	35.9	100	.6	11.8	6.1	.3	.6	73.5	7.1
1965	41	31.7	100	.5	12.2	5.0	.6	.7	73.5	7.5
Regions 1965										
North Atlantic	7	3.0	100	.0	28.2	5.4	5.3	2.5	52.3	6.3
East North Central	5	2.6	100	2.2	31.4	9.5	.6	.9	28.4	27.0
West North Central	7	2.7	100	1.5	30.8	4.5	.5	1.2	34.4	27.1
South Atlantic	7	13.9	100	.0	4.4	5.0	.0	.6	88.2	1.8
South Central	8	8.3	100	.1	5.6	3.8	.1	.3	84.8	5.1
Western	7	1.2	100	.9	24.6	3.7	.0	.5	61.9	8.4

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding. 2/ Includes incrossmated.

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Table 14.--Turkeys: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, United States, 1944 through 1965, by regions, 1965

Year ending June 30 and region	States reporting	Total birds in plan 1/							January 1 breeders estimated by Crop Reporting Board (48 States)
		Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety						
			Total	Bronze		Heavy Whites, including Hollands	Beltsville Small White	All others 2/	
				Broad-breasted	Standard				
	Number	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Millions
1944	8	0.1	100	72	15	7	2	5	4.2
1945	24	.7	100	82	14	3	3/	2	4.5
1946	30	2.3	100	92	5	2	1	1	4.8
1947	39	1.9	100	89	4	5	2	1	3.8
1948	39	1.1	100	72	15	5	6	1	2.5
1949	41	1.8	100	77	15	4	4	1	3.1
1950	44	2.1	100	76	14	4	6	1	3.3
1951	44	2.3	100	77	2	5	16	1	3.2
1952	44	3.1	100	75	3/	4	19	2	3.7
1953	42	2.6	100	76	3/	5	17	2	3.2
1954	42	2.8	100	67	1	9	23	1	3.1
1955	42	2.8	100	66	1	14	18	1	3.0
1956	41	3.0	100	65	1	19	14	1	3.2
1957	41	3.6	100	68	1	18	12	2	3.6
1958	42	3.4	100	72	3/	17	9	2	3.3
1959	41	3.8	100	62	3/	24	12	2	3.7
1960	42	3.2	100	62	3/	29	7	2	3.3
1961	42	4.5	100	57	3/	31	10	2	4.3
1962	41	4.0	100	54	1	36	8	2	3.9
1963	39	3.8	100	54	3/	37	8	2	3.9
1964	38	3.7	100	47	3/	42	9	2	3.8
1965	38	3.7	100	41	3/	48	8	2	3.8
Regions 1965									
North Atlantic	8	.1	100	38	---	53	8	1	.1
East North Central	5	.5	100	24	1	62	13	---	.5
West North Central	7	1.1	100	40	3/	47	6	6	1.1
South Atlantic	7	.5	100	20	---	58	22	---	.5
South Central	5	.2	100	59	---	35	5	---	.5
Western	6	1.2	100	53	3/	43	4	---	1.2

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding. 2/ Including Jersey Buff, Bourbon Red, Black Narragansett, Nebraskan, Crosses, and others. 3/ Less than 0.5

Animal Husbandry Research Division.

Table 15.--Egg production, layer numbers and rate of lay, 1940-65 1/

(Includes data for cover chart)

Year	Egg production		Average number of layers on hand during the year		Production per layer on hand during the year 2/	
	Reported	Percentage of 1940	Reported	Percentage of 1940	Reported	Percentage of 1940
	Millions	Percent	Millions	Percent	Number	Percent
1940	39,707	100	297	100	134	100
1941	41,894	106	301	101	139	104
1942	48,610	122	342	115	142	106
1943	54,547	137	383	129	142	106
1944	58,537	147	396	133	148	110
1945	56,221	142	369	124	152	113
1946	55,962	141	358	121	156	116
1947	55,384	139	345	116	160	119
1948	54,899	138	332	112	166	124
1949	56,154	141	331	111	170	127
1950	58,954	148	340	114	174	130
1951	58,063	146	328	110	177	132
1952	58,068	146	320	108	171	135
1953	57,929	146	312	105	186	139
1954	58,933	148	314	106	188	140
1955	59,526	150	309	104	192	143
1956	61,113	154	311	105	197	147
1957	61,026	154	307	103	199	149
1958	61,607	155	304	102	202	151
1959	63,335	160	306	103	207	154
1960	61,491	155	295	99	209	156
1961	62,080	156	295	99	210	157
1962	63,144	159	298	100	212	158
1963	63,186	159	297	100	213	159
1964	64,546	163	298	100	217	162
1965 3/	64,200	162	296	100	217	162

1/ Data includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ Number of eggs produced during the year divided by the average number of layers on hand during the year. 3/ Partly forecast.

Table 16.--Factors indicative of number of layers to be on hand, 1946-65 1/

Year	Fall and winter pullet numbers and derivation									
			Pullets on hand							
			October 1				January 1, following			
					Total				Total	
	Chickens raised	Hatch of replacement pullet chicks in year ending July 30 2/	Laying	Not yet laying	As reported	As a percentage of replacement pullets hatched	Laying	Not yet laying	As reported	As a percentage of pullets October 1 given year
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	738		126	199	325		244	37	281	86
1947	719		131	195	326		243	35	278	85
1948	615		125	176	301		227	31	258	86
1949	705		140	185	324		255	32	287	89
1950	620		141	142	283		229	29	258	91
1951	623		143	144	288		231	30	261	91
1952	561		142	117	259		215	23	238	92
1953	548		154	112	266		231	24	255	96
1954	540		168	104	273		233	25	257	94
1955	459		148	94	242		212	27	239	99
1956	471		167	92	259		218	32	250	97
1957	394		144	84	228		195	32	227	100
1958	421		157	97	254		209	37	246	97
1959	386	311	147	85	231	74	193	32	225	97
1960	332	256	122	85	207	81	176	34	211	102
1961	346	282	146	79	226	80	182	38	220	97
1962	322	276	139	76	215	78	173	41	214	100
1963	318	280	138	79	217	78	172	44	216	100
1964	320	286	142	80	223	78	174	48	223	100
1965	296	276	130	74	204	74				

Year	Fall and winter hen numbers and derivation						
	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1			Hens on hand			
				October 1		January 1, following	
	Hens	Pullets	Total	As reported	As percentage of hens and pullets January 1, given year	As reported	As percentage of hens October 1 given year
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	151	322	473	202	43	150	74
1947	150	281	431	198	46	140	71
1948	140	278	418	193	46	141	73
1949	141	258	399	184	46	137	74
1950	137	287	424	189	45	141	75
1951	141	258	399	179	45	136	76
1952	136	261	397	172	43	135	78
1953	135	238	373	156	42	116	74
1954	116	255	371	154	42	111	72
1955	111	257	369	166	45	122	73
1956	122	239	361	151	42	120	79
1957	120	250	370	165	45	129	78
1958	129	227	356	152	43	121	80
1959	121	246	367	160	44	127	79
1960	127	225	352	169	48	133	79
1961	133	211	344	153	44	130	85
1962	130	220	350	161	46	134	83
1963	134	214	348	161	46	135	84
1964	135	216	351	160	46	134	84
1965	134	223	357	170	48		

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ One-half of reported hatch of egg-type chicks plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks.

Table 17.--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 6 States reporting weekly, 1964 to date

Month	United States				6 States reporting weekly 1/					
	Hatch		Percentage change 1964 to 1965		Hatch			Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
					Reported 2/		Percentage change 1964 to 1965	Reported 2/		Percentage change 1964 to 1965
	1964	1965	Hatch	Eggs in incubators beginning of month	1964	1965		1964	1965	
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.
January	31,345	31,759	1	1	8,665	9,266	7	11,083	12,128	9
February	42,312	37,052	-12	11	10,945	10,511	-4	13,912	13,348	-4
March	74,367	60,279	-19	-20	18,354	15,259	-17	23,551	19,386	-18
April	89,568	74,120	-17	-19	14,956	13,100	-12	19,303	16,233	-16
May	77,462	68,796	-11	-11	13,937	13,315	-4	17,882	17,254	-4
June	46,981	47,579	1	3	14,261	14,058	-1	18,638	17,867	-4
July	32,335	32,806	1	1	9,303	8,976	-4	12,038	11,647	-3
August	26,705	29,046	9	10	8,433	8,069	-4	10,947	10,528	-4
September	28,356	28,931	2	0	11,213	10,705	-5	14,669	13,968	-5
October	28,897			7	8,942	3/4,254	-5	11,807	10,528	-11
November	24,873				7,573			9,872	4/2,578	-4
December	25,170				8,919			11,941		

1/ Six States included are Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, California, Oregon and Washington.
2/ Sum of weeks with 4 or more days in the month for 1965 and comparable weeks of 1964.
3/ Data for first 2 weeks of month. In the same period a year earlier 4,457 chicks were hatched.
4/ Data for first week of month. In the same period a year earlier 2,682 eggs were set.

Table 18.--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1925 to date 1/

Year	Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 2/	Chickens raised 3/	Hatch of replacement pullet chicks year ending June 30 4/	Pullets on farms 5/: Number: October 1	Pullets on farms 5/: Number: January 1 following	Pullets on farms 5/: As a percentage of chickens raised: October 1	Pullets on farms 5/: As a percentage of chickens raised: January 1 following	Percentage of preceding year: Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 2/	Percentage of preceding year: Farmers' intentions to purchase chicks	Percentage of preceding year: Hatch of replacement pullet chicks year ending June 30	Percentage of preceding year: Chickens raised	Percentage of preceding year: Pullets on farms January 1 following
	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1925	12.9	679									103	
1926	13.5	718						105			106	
1927	13.4	750						99			104	
1928	12.2	700						91			93	
1929	13.1	751			253		34	107			107	
1930	13.8	777			244		31	105			103	96
1931	10.6	709		240	230	34	32	77			91	94
1932	11.6	736		254	237	34	32	109			104	103
1933	14.3	750		254	238	34	32	123			102	100
1934	10.9	644		229	212	36	33	76			86	89
1935	11.4	658		242	226	37	34	105			102	107
1936	13.1	715		271	249	38	35	115			109	110
1937	9.4	601		248	215	41	36	72			84	86
1938	11.4	651		276	242	42	37	121	108		108	113
1939	12.7	697		287	254	41	36	111	108		107	105
1940	10.4	634		292	240	46	38	83	96		91	94
1941	11.5	745		328	278	44	37	111	109		118	116
1942	13.2	844		363	319	43	38	115	112		113	115
1943	14.7	1,001		393	350	39	35	111	116		119	110
1944	11.2	832		347	301	42	36	76	83		83	86
1945	12.8	890		371	322	42	36	114	96		107	107
1946	11.9	738		325	281	44	38	93	86		83	87
1947	11.3	719		326	278	45	39	95	94		97	99
1948	9.8	615		301	258	49	42	87	80		86	93
1949	12.7	705		324	287	46	41	130	107		115	111
1950	9.6	620		283	258	46	42	76	88		88	90
1951	11.4	623		288	261	46	42	119	96		101	101
1952	9.1	561		259	238	46	42	80	90		90	91
1953	11.3	548		266	255	49	47	124	96		98	107
1954	10.9	540		273	257	50	48	96	100		99	101
1955	9.8	459		242	239	53	52	90	82		85	93
1956	12.2	471		259	250	55	53	124	103		103	105
1957	9.3	394		228	227	58	58	76	91		84	91
1958	11.9	421		254	246	60	58	128	106		107	109
1959	10.0	386	311	231	225	60	58	84	99		92	91
1960	9.6	332	256	207	211	62	64	96	91	82	86	94
1961	11.5	346	282	226	220	65	64	120	112	110	104	104
1962	10.1	322	276	215	214	67	66	88	101	98	93	97
1963	10.2	318	280	217	216	68	68	101	106	101	99	101
1964	9.8	320	286	223	223	70	70	96	101	102	101	103
1965	9.2	296	276	204		69		94	97	97	93	

1/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November 1; preceding December 2; January 3; February 4; March 5; April 3; May 1. 3/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers, but including broiler breeder stock. 4/ One-half of reported hatch of egg-type chicks plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks. 5/ Laying and not yet laying.

Table 19.--Into-storage movement of eggs compared with concurrent shell egg production, 1945-65

Year	Total into-storage movement			Period of accumulation of all eggs		Shell eggs produced during into-storage period	Into-storage movement as a percentage of concurrent shell egg production
	Shell eggs	Frozen eggs	All eggs 1/	First of month	Last of month		
	Million cases	Million cases	Million cases			Million cases	Percent
1945	5.6	4.5	10.1	Mar.	June	69.9	14.4
1946	9.6	4.1	13.7	Feb.	June	83.4	16.4
1947	4.0	4.5	8.5	Mar.	July	78.0	10.9
1948	5.4	3.8	9.2	Feb.	June	76.7	12.0
1949	2.1	2.9	5.0	Mar.	June	62.3	8.0
1950	3.6	3.6	7.1	Jan.	June	93.6	7.6
1951	2.4	4.1	6.5	Feb.	June	76.7	8.5
1952	3.1	2.9	6.1	Feb.	June	76.4	8.0
1953	1.4	3.2	4.6	Feb.	June	73.6	6.2
1954	1.6	3.8	5.4	Feb.	June	74.2	7.3
1955	2.0	3.4	5.4	Mar.	June	60.9	8.9
1956	1.1	3.4	4.5	Mar.	June	61.0	7.4
1957	1.3	2.6	3.9	Mar.	June	61.9	6.3
1958	.6	2.0	2.6	Mar.	July	74.3	3.5
1959	1.0	2.6	3.6	Mar.	June	63.8	5.6
1960	.8	2.2	3.1	Jan.	July	104.4	3.0
1961	.3	1.6	1.9	Mar.	June	61.0	3.1
1962	.3	2.1	2.4	Mar.	July	76.5	3.1
1963	.2	1.8	1.9	Apr.	July	60.8	3.1
1964	.2	1.9	2.0	Mar.	July	77.3	2.6
1965	.5	1.1	1.6	Mar.	July	77.2	2.1

1/ Sum of shell eggs and frozen egg may not add to all eggs due to rounding of data.

Table 20.--Weekly broiler chick placements (22 States) related to 1964 production, and placements to date related to 1965 production

State	Data related to 1964 broiler production: Weekly broiler chick placements: Last 10 weeks of 1963	First 42 weeks of 1964	1963-64 total	Number of broilers produced 1964: As reported	As a percentage of advanced placements	Data related to 1965 broiler production: Weekly broiler chick placements: Last 10 weeks of 1964	First 42 weeks of 1965	1964-65 total	1964-65 as a percentage of corresponding 1963-64 total
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent
Maine	12.1	57.4	69.5	67.7	97	12.6	58.4	71.0	102
Connecticut	2.4	10.2	12.6	12.3	98	2.2	10.0	12.2	97
Pennsylvania	7.4	32.5	39.9	38.6	97	7.3	36.4	43.7	110
Indiana	4.8	21.0	25.8	24.5	95	4.3	20.1	24.4	95
Illinois	.3	.9	1.2	1.2	100	.1	.6	.7	58
Missouri	5.3	27.5	32.8	32.3	98	5.6	25.9	31.5	96
Delaware	21.2	94.1	115.3	109.3	95	20.0	92.7	112.7	98
Maryland	24.4	110.5	134.9	129.2	96	25.5	122.8	148.3	110
Virginia	7.9	39.9	47.8	46.9	98	8.4	40.4	48.8	102
West Virginia	2.9	14.7	17.6	17.2	98	3.4	15.8	19.2	109
North Carolina	37.9	182.3	220.2	213.2	97	38.3	199.4	237.7	108
South Carolina	3.3	14.4	17.7	17.1	97	2.6	14.3	16.9	95
Georgia	67.5	319.7	387.2	373.9	97	69.6	346.3	415.9	107
Florida	2.4	9.5	11.9	11.1	93	2.4	11.1	13.5	113
Alabama	44.1	206.8	250.9	242.8	97	46.3	248.3	294.6	117
Mississippi	31.8	130.7	162.5	156.9	97	29.3	141.5	170.8	105
Arkansas	51.3	239.8	291.1	285.8	98	54.8	268.0	322.8	111
Louisiana	5.4	24.7	30.1	29.4	98	5.8	26.0	31.8	106
Texas	27.2	116.1	143.3	139.1	97	25.9	122.4	148.3	103
Washington	3.2	16.9	20.1	19.2	96	3.3	18.7	22.0	109
Oregon	1.6	9.0	10.6	9.9	93	1.6	9.6	11.2	106
California	11.7	48.5	60.2	57.0	95	11.2	51.1	62.3	103
Total 22 States	376.1	1,727.0	2,103.1	2,034.6	97	380.4	1,879.6	2,260.0	107
U. S. total				2,161.3					

Table 21.--United States poultry meat exports to selected areas, 1958-65

Year and area	Fresh or frozen				Total canned poultry	All poultry meat 2/
	Broilers and fryers	Total chickens and capons	Turkey	Total poultry 1/		
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1958						
West Germany	3,243	4,919	1,956	7,073	617	7,690
Total Common Market	4,615	6,976	2,131	9,775	618	10,393
Other countries	19,120	30,063	3,078	38,699	2,328	41,027
All countries	23,735	37,039	5,209	48,474	2,946	51,420
1959						
West Germany	23,929	37,729	6,465	45,228	7,146	52,374
Total Common Market	28,013	43,156	6,929	51,254	7,158	58,412
Other countries	42,358	55,157	5,081	64,795	2,533	67,328
All countries	70,371	98,313	12,010	116,049	9,691	125,740
1960						
West Germany	40,814	63,665	15,891	81,558	4,422	85,980
Total Common Market	47,845	73,831	17,025	92,940	4,651	97,591
Other countries	45,169	59,822	7,119	70,818	8,136	78,954
All countries	93,014	133,653	24,144	163,758	12,787	176,545
1961						
West Germany	79,505	110,631	17,991	130,988	6,761	137,749
Total Common Market	94,632	130,575	19,566	152,933	6,893	159,826
Other countries	54,681	70,848	8,296	82,859	5,365	88,224
All countries	149,313	201,423	27,862	235,792	12,258	248,050
1962						
West Germany	93,290	122,166	25,117	148,873	3,449	152,322
Total Common Market	112,897	146,491	28,902	177,249	2,527	179,776
Other countries	59,679	74,698	7,951	85,972	5,269	91,241
All countries	172,576	221,189	36,853	263,221	7,796	271,017
1963						
West Germany	29,100	46,401	19,276	66,470	8,401	74,871
Total Common Market	40,578	40,392	24,191	65,554	8,658	74,212
Other countries	71,675	113,963	6,697	125,021	9,603	134,624
All countries	112,273	154,355	30,888	190,575	18,261	208,836
1964						
West Germany	35,875	59,120	23,130	83,602	15,741	99,343
Total Common Market	42,854	71,035	30,601	103,532	16,119	119,651
Other countries	67,813	88,074	12,631	105,029	6,526	111,555
All countries	110,667	159,109	43,232	208,561	22,645	231,206
1964, Jan.-Aug.						
West Germany	24,582	40,531	8,296	49,181	10,592	59,773
Total Common Market	29,754	48,820	11,647	61,192	10,843	72,035
Other countries	43,701	55,753	7,593	66,076	4,663	70,739
All countries	73,455	104,573	19,240	127,268	15,506	142,774
1965, Jan.-Aug.						
West Germany	11,126	19,961	15,044	36,482	10,333	46,815
Total Common Market	14,756	25,739	21,474	49,479	10,663	60,142
Other countries	31,490	69,678	3,449	80,523	3,587	84,110
All countries	46,246	95,417	24,923	130,002	14,250	144,252

1/ Includes other poultry and game.

2/ Product weight.

Table 22.--Charges on U. S. broilers and turkeys imported by West Germany, per pound, July 30, 1962 to date 1/

Period	Broilers								Type II turkeys	
	Gate price		Levy						Gate price	Variable levy
			Supplemental		Variable		Total			
	Type II	Type III	Type II	Type III	Type II	Type III	Type II	Type III		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1962:										
July 31-Sept. 30	33.84	---	0.03	---	9.68	---	9.71	---	34.57	12.02
Oct. 1-Dec. 31	33.81	---	2.83	---	9.72	---	12.55	---	34.57	12.02
1963:										
Jan. 1-Mar. 31	33.09	---	2.73	---	10.21	---	12.94	---	34.30	13.38
Apr. 1-June 9	32.84	---	2.27	---	10.77	---	13.04	---	33.89	13.38
June 10-June 30	32.84	---	3.40	---	10.77	---	14.17	---	33.89	13.38
July 1-July 31	32.21	---	2.72	---	10.77	---	13.49	---	33.89	13.38
Aug. 1-Sept. 31	32.42	---	2.72	---	10.66	---	13.38	---	34.20	12.93
Oct. 1-Oct. 20	32.59	---	2.72	---	10.55	---	13.27	---	34.37	13.27
Oct. 21-Dec. 31	32.59	---	1.70	---	10.55	---	12.25	---	34.37	13.27
1964:										
Jan. 1-Feb. 9	32.59	35.09	2.27	2.27	10.09	10.88	12.36	13.15	34.27	12.81
Feb. 10-Mar. 31	32.59	35.09	2.83	2.83	10.09	10.88	12.92	13.71	34.27	12.81
Apr. 1-July 31	32.78	35.30	2.83	2.83	9.87	10.55	12.70	13.38	34.64	12.36
Aug. 1-Sept. 30	32.83	35.35	2.83	2.83	9.98	10.66	12.81	13.49	34.80	12.47
Oct. 1-Oct. 29	32.71	35.23	2.83	2.83	10.06	10.85	12.89	13.68	34.58	12.67
Oct. 30-Nov. 15	32.71	35.23	3.97	3.97	10.06	10.85	14.03	14.82	34.58	12.67
Nov. 16-Dec. 31	32.71	35.23	5.67	5.67	10.06	10.85	15.73	16.52	34.58	12.67
1965:										
Jan. 1-Mar. 5	32.71	35.23	5.67	5.67	10.06	10.85	15.73	16.52	34.58	12.67
Mar. 6-Mar. 14	32.71	35.23	6.80	6.80	10.06	10.85	16.86	17.65	34.58	12.67
Mar. 15-Mar. 31	32.71	35.23	7.94	4.54	10.06	10.85	18.00	15.39	34.58	12.67
Apr. 1-May 1	32.71	35.23	7.94	4.54	10.06	10.85	18.00	15.39	34.58	12.67
May 2-June 30	32.71	35.23	7.37	5.44	10.06	10.85	17.43	16.29	34.58	12.67
July 1-Sept. 25	32.99	35.53	7.37	5.44	9.53	10.27	16.90	15.71	35.01	11.99
Sept. 26-Oct. 14	32.99	35.53	6.24	4.54	9.53	10.27	15.77	14.81	35.01	11.99
Oct. 15-	32.99	35.53	5.44	4.54	9.53	10.27	15.77	14.81	35.01	11.99

1/ Type II, ready-to-cook, including giblets; type III, ready-to-cook,excluding giblets.

Compiled by Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

Table 23.--Swiss imports of slaughtered poultry by country of origin, 1955 to date

Period	United States		Denmark		Netherlands		France		Others		All Countries	
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total
	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
1955	0.6	5	5.2	44	4.6	39	0.3	3	1.0	9	11.7	100
1956	2.8	18	5.1	33	6.5	42	.3	2	.9	5	15.6	100
1957	7.0	40	3.2	18	6.2	35	.3	2	.8	5	17.5	100
1958	13.4	55	2.2	9	7.7	32	.3	1	.8	3	24.4	100
1959	19.7	64	1.4	5	8.0	26	.6	2	1.1	3	30.8	100
1960	25.9	70	1.5	4	7.9	21	.6	2	.9	3	36.9	100
1961	27.0	66	2.5	6	6.7	16	2.4	6	2.2	6	40.7	100
1962	23.9	51	9.5	20	7.1	15	4.6	10	2.3	4	47.3	100
1963	11.4	23	16.6	34	9.2	19	8.3	17	3.9	7	49.4	100
1964	8.6	17	12.4	25	10.6	22	12.4	25	5.1	11	49.0	100
Jan.-July												
1964	4.8	18	5.8	22	6.1	23	7.2	28	2.4	9	26.2	100
1965	1.4	6	8.4	35	4.4	18	5.7	24	4.2	17	24.1	100

Table 24.--Austrian poultry imports from the United States, with comparisons, 1960 to date

Period	Total imports	U.S. quota	Imports from the United States		
			Total	Percentage of	
				U.S. quota	Total imports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
1960	13.5	---	0.1	---	1
1961	16.4	1.3	1.4	108	9
1962	18.8	1.8	2.9	61	15
1963	22.4	3.3	4.2	127	19
1964	24.4	5.0	3.7	74	15
Jan.-June					
1964	8.9		1.4		16
1965	2.1		.3		14

Table 25.--Intentions to keep turkey breeder hens, and to raise turkeys compared with later developments, 1954 to date

Year	Heavy breeds						
	Reported			Percentage of year before			
	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised		Intentions to keep breeders, Oct. 1 (15 States)	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	
		Total	Per Jan. 1 breeder			Farmers' intentions	Reported
	Mil.	Mil.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1954	2.4	48.5	19.9	1/	91	106	112
1955	2.5	48.8	19.7	1/	102	100	101
1956	2.7	63.1	23.2	113	110	114	129
1957	3.1	68.1	21.8	116	115	113	108
1958	2.9	67.2	23.4	96	92	103	99
1959	3.1	68.7	22.4	107	107	103	102
1960	2.9	74.4	25.6	98	95	112	108
1961	3.9	95.4	24.5	126	134	122	128
1962	3.5	83.3	23.5	100	91	89	87
1963	3.5	83.7	24.1	100	98	103	100
1964	3.4	88.2	26.1	100	97	104	105
1965	3.4	91.8	26.9	104	101	102	104
1966				104			

Year	Light breeds						
	Reported			Percentage of year before			
	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised		Intentions to keep breeders, Oct. 1 (15 States)	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	
		Total	Per Jan. 1 breeder			Farmers' intentions	Reported
	Mil.	Mil.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1954	0.7	19.2	29.2	1/	140	109	117
1955	.5	16.8	31.6	1/	81	89	88
1956	.5	13.7	29.4	107	87	84	81
1957	.5	13.4	27.9	97	103	97	97
1958	.5	12.3	26.7	87	97	89	92
1959	.6	15.8	26.8	138	128	116	128
1960	.4	10.3	24.5	84	72	82	65
1961	.5	12.7	28.1	100	107	105	123
1962	.3	9.0	28.2	76	71	81	71
1963	.4	9.7	25.6	114	118	102	107
1964	.4	11.5	28.4	110	107	106	119
1965	.4	12.0	28.1	101	105	113	104
1966				109			

1/ Not available.

Table 26.--Turkeys for breeding on January 1: Farmers' intentions and reported numbers, 15 important States, 1964-66

States	Heavy breeds							
	Intentions-percentage of year before 1/				Breeders on hand			
	1965		1966		Number		Percentage of year before	
	White	Other	White	Other	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.
New York	105	125	100	100	15	14	79	93
Pennsylvania	100	94	120	85	36	32	120	89
Ohio	122	96	100	120	146	159	99	109
Michigan	90	100	110	85	75	87	85	116
Wisconsin	80	2/	2/	2/	3/155	3/109	114	70
Minnesota	125	85	110	83	445	425	97	96
Iowa	129	106	133	89	215	215	105	100
Missouri	120	93	120	90	145	180	99	124
Virginia	90	2/	110	2/	57	51	84	89
South Carolina	127	135	140	100	3/50	3/58	132	116
Oklahoma	142	89	100	83	47	42	96	89
Texas	102	110	135	90	242	249	105	103
Washington	2/	113	2/	83	16	23	89	144
Oregon	150	103	125	90	174	192	87	110
California	115	92	135	82	850	847	89	100
Total 15 States	113	97	122	87	2,668	2,683	96	101

States	Light breeds						
	Intentions-percentage of year before 1/			Breeders on hand			
				Number		Percentage of year before	
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.
New York	2/	2/	2/	0	0	---	---
Pennsylvania	110	115	80	10	9	77	90
Ohio	104	120	105	39	41	89	105
Michigan	86	100	2/	7	6	100	86
Wisconsin	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---
Minnesota	116	95	122	67	60	91	90
Iowa	97	85	100	21	21	81	100
Missouri	100	67	100	45	35	180	78
Virginia	120	100	112	90	110	115	122
South Carolina	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	100	100	2/	5	11	125	220
Texas	2/	200	150	1	2	50	200
Washington	2/	2/	2/	0	0	---	---
Oregon	110	110	110	29	32	97	110
California	100	90	125	11	9	92	82
Total 15 States	110	101	109	325	336	103	103

1/ Farmers' October intentions to hold turkey breeders at beginning of following year as a percentage of a year earlier. 2/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations. 3/ Includes light breeds to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 27.--Turkeys: Supply, distribution and average price received by farmers, selected periods, 1955-65

Period	Supply			Distribution					Average price received by farmers per pound 2/
						Domestic disappearance			
							Civilian		
	Production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks	Total	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Military	Total	Per capita	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Ct.
Jan.-Dec.									
1955	818	121	939	95	---	26	818	5.0	29.7
1956	957	95	1,052	162	---	30	860	5.2	28.9
1957	1,034	162	1,196	177	---	29	990	5.9	24.0
1958	1,038	177	1,215	162	6	32	1,015	5.9	24.7
1959	1,123	162	1,285	149	12	32	1,092	6.3	23.4
1960	1,162	149	1,311	160	24	31	1,096	6.2	25.6
1961	1,506	160	1,666	263	28	29	1,346	7.4	20.6
1962	1,304	263	1,567	203	37	34	1,293	7.0	20.9
1963	1,342	203	1,545	217	31	40	1,257	6.7	22.0
1964	1,433	217	1,650	207	43	36	1,364	7.2	21.2
1965 3/	1,520	207	1,727	215	55	40	1,417	7.4	22.3
Jan.-Aug.									
1955	188	121	309	48	---	14	247	1.5	29.3
1956	239	95	334	53	---	17	264	1.6	30.0
1957	321	162	483	102	---	16	365	2.2	24.4
1958	280	177	457	104	1	18	334	1.9	25.3
1959	337	162	499	87	3	17	392	2.3	22.8
1960	369	149	518	113	11	17	377	2.1	25.6
1961	527	160	687	189	13	14	471	2.6	22.0
1962	401	263	664	160	18	21	465	2.5	20.2
1963	415	203	618	155	13	28	422	2.3	21.8
1964	449	217	666	149	19	20	478	2.4	21.3
1965 3/	465	207	672	142	25	22	483	2.5	22.7
Sept.-Dec.									
1955	630	48	678	95	---	12	571	3.5	30.6
1956	718	53	771	162	---	13	596	3.6	26.6
1957	713	102	815	177	---	13	625	3.7	23.3
1958	758	104	862	162	5	14	681	4.0	23.5
1959	786	87	873	149	9	15	701	4.0	24.8
1960	793	113	906	160	13	14	719	4.1	25.6
1961	979	189	1,168	263	15	15	875	4.8	18.0
1962	903	160	1,063	203	19	13	828	4.5	22.2
1963	927	155	1,082	217	18	12	835	4.4	22.6
1964	984	149	1,133	207	24	16	886	4.8	21.2
1965 3/	1,055	152	1,207	215	30	18	944	4.9	22.3

1/ Annual production divided between January-August and September-December on the basis of reported turkey slaughter. 2/ Simple average. 3/ Partly forecast.

Table 28.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1961 to date.

Month of marketing	Light breeds advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds						All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns		
				Hens advanced 5 months			Toms advanced 6 months					
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
January	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.4	4.4
February	.5	.3	.4	.5	.6	.5	.9	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
March	.6	.3	.3	.7	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	1.8	1.6	1.3
April	.9	.3	.5	1.0	.9	.5	.7	.7	.5	2.6	1.9	1.5
May	1.0	.4	.6	1.8	1.2	.7	1.0	.9	.5	3.7	2.4	1.8
June	.8	.5	.6	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	.7	5.3	3.3	2.7
July	1.1	.7	.8	4.8	2.8	3.5	2.7	1.6	1.4	8.6	5.1	5.7
August	1.6	.9	.9	9.0	7.0	8.0	4.8	2.8	3.5	15.4	10.7	12.4
September	2.1	1.5	1.6	10.3	9.7	9.8	9.0	7.0	8.0	21.3	18.3	19.3
October	1.9	1.6	1.5	10.4	10.4	9.9	10.3	9.7	9.8	22.6	21.7	21.1
November	1.8	1.5	1.7	7.2	6.9	7.1	10.4	10.4	9.9	19.4	18.8	18.6
December	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	11.2	10.9	11.1
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
January	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	3.0	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.7	6.0
February	.5	.7	1/.8	.4	.3	.5	.8	.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	1/2.5
March	.5	.6		.5	.4	1/.4	.4	.3	.5	1.3	1.3	
April	.6	.6		.7	.4		.5	.4	1/.4	1.7	1.4	
May	.7	.7		.9	.7		.7	.4		2.3	1.8	
June	.8	.8		1.6	1.6		.9	.7		3.4	3.0	
July	1.0	1.0		3.7	3.8		1.6	1.5		6.4	6.4	
August	1.3	1.2		8.8	8.9		3.6	3.8		13.7	13.9	
September	1.8	1.6		10.1	10.2		8.8	8.9		20.7	20.8	
October	1.8	1.6		10.0	10.5		10.1	10.2		21.8	22.4	
November	1.7	2.0		7.5	8.0		10.0	10.5		19.2	20.4	
December	1.3	1.3		3.2	4.0		7.5	8.0		12.0	13.3	

1/ Assumes year-to-year change in October hatch will be the same as eggs in incubators on October 1.

Table 29.--Turkeys: Composition of storage stocks, available data, September 30 and January 31, 1961-65

Class of turkey and type of holdings	Unit	Reported holdings									
		September 30					January 31				
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
		Percentage of total reported holdings									
Eviscerated											
Toms	Percent	52	49	49	49	51	79	73	77	74	80
Hens	do.	42	47	48	44	45	17	23	19	21	15
Broiler-fryers	do.	5	3	3	6	3	4	4	4	4	4
New York dressed											
Toms	do.	2/	1	2/	2/	1	2/	1	2/	2/	2/
Hens	do.	2/	2/	2/	1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total 1/	do.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample on which percentages are based	Million pounds	176	168	168	130	127	115	169	108	119	110
Total U. S. cold storage holdings	do.	270	233	251	233	233	172	251	198	215	195

1/ Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 30.--USDA purchases of cut-up young chickens for National School Lunch Program, by years, 1961-64, by weeks, 1964 to date

Period	Broiler production		Duration of program		Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases 2/
	Number	Ready-to-cook weight	Number of weeks	Begin and end			
	Millions	Million pounds	Weeks	Months	1,000 dollars	Cents	1,000 dollars
1961	1,993	4,926	24	1/Mar.-Dec.	44,790	26.67-37.69	13,448
1962	2,026	4,980	22	Aug.-Dec.	60,000	27.28-33.20	17,963
1963	2,104	5,244	19	Aug.-Dec.	50,100	27.37-31.59	14,943
1964	2,161	5,417	24	July-Dec.	51,930	28.09-31.69	15,255

Period	Contracts let in week ending	Purchases		Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases 2/	
		For the week	Cumulative for the year		For the week	Cumulative for the year
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1964	July 22	2,880	2,880	29.52-31.69	872	872
	29	2,730	5,610	29.18-31.19	812	1,684
	Aug. 6	2,970	8,580	29.30-31.69	889	2,573
	14	2,610	11,190	29.40-31.69	781	3,354
	20	2,460	13,650	29.40-31.58	735	4,089
	26	810	14,460	29.49-31.09	244	4,333
	Sept. 3	930	15,390	29.47-31.67	280	4,613
	10	2,580	17,970	29.29-31.53	765	5,378
	17	2,250	20,220	29.34-31.37	677	6,056
	24	2,130	22,350	29.08-30.80	627	6,682
	Oct. 1	2,160	24,510	28.85-30.99	638	7,320
	7	2,160	26,670	28.48-30.79	631	7,951
	14	2,100	28,770	28.48-30.65	606	8,557
	22	1,890	30,660	28.58-30.64	557	9,115
	28	2,160	32,820	28.44-30.54	626	9,740
	Nov. 5	2,250	35,070	28.10-30.44	645	10,386
	12	1,170	36,240	28.31-30.44	340	10,726
	19	1,440	37,680	28.36-30.10	417	11,143
	25	2,490	40,170	28.25-29.90	714	11,857
	Dec. 2	2,880	43,050	28.19-29.90	820	12,677
	9	2,820	45,870	28.09-30.00	809	13,486
	19	2,760	48,630	28.15-29.90	787	14,273
	23	1,230	49,860	28.37-29.95	354	14,628
	30	2,070	51,930	28.31-30.15	597	15,255
1965						
	Sept. 16	2,130	2,130	29.49-32.49	665	665
	23	2,790	4,920	29.03-32.36	848	1,513
	29	3,030	7,950	28.44-31.80	920	2,432
	Oct. 6	2,220	10,170	29.65-31.60	674	3,107
	14	1,530	11,700	29.89-32.64	481	3,588
	21	1,140	12,840	29.93-34.46	357	3,945

1/ First program in month of March, second in August-December.

2/ In 1961 through 1964 the cost is at shipping points; in 1965 it is at points of destination.

Table 31.--USDA purchases of ready-to-cook turkeys by years, 1951-64, by weeks, 1963 to date 1/

Period	Size of turkey crop		Duration of program		Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases
	Head raised	Ready-to-cook weight	Number of weeks	Begin and end			
	Millions	Million pounds	Weeks	Months	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
1951	53	703	---	---	---	---	---
1952	62	795	---	---	27,852	---	---
1953	60	758	---	---	20,327	---	---
1954	68	870	---	---	---	---	---
1955	66	818	---	---	---	---	---
1956 2/	77	957	10	Sept.-Nov.	27,114	37.00-39.50	10,400
1957	81	1,034	---	---	---	---	---
1958-59	80	1,038	28	July-Feb.	23,560	31.29-37.50	7,969
1959 3/	84	1,123	4	Sept.-Oct.	21,570	32.17-35.99	7,416
1960 3/	85	1,162	4	Sept.-Oct.	18,720	34.74-37.47	6,800
1961 4/	108	1,506	10	Aug.-Nov.	59,950	25.93-31.95	17,018
1962	92	1,304	9	Sept.-Nov.	42,900	30.97-33.75	13,929
1963	93	1,342	8	Aug.-Oct.	43,560	31.48-33.75	14,200
1964	100	1,433	11	Aug.-Oct.	60,775	29.45-33.46	19,174

	Contracts let in week ending	Purchases		Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases	
		For the week	Cumulative for the year		For the week	Cumulative for the year
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1963						
	Aug. 30	1,485	1,485	31.48-33.75	482	482
	Sept. 4	7,590	9,075	31.72-33.74	2,473	2,955
	12	8,855	17,930	31.88-33.74	2,894	5,849
	19	9,460	27,390	31.92-33.74	3,078	8,927
	26	5,005	32,395	31.97-33.75	1,634	10,561
	Oct. 3	3,850	36,245	32.14-33.75	1,260	11,821
	10	3,245	39,490	31.65-33.73	1,054	12,875
	17	4,070	43,560	32.09-33.75	1,325	14,200
1964						
	Aug. 14	2,475	2,475	30.88-33.46	788	788
	20	4,180	6,655	31.47-33.28	1,350	2,138
	27	6,105	12,760	31.15-33.20	1,947	4,085
	Sept. 3	10,010	22,770	30.83-33.10	3,185	7,270
	10	8,745	31,515	30.74-33.09	2,796	10,066
	18	6,270	37,785	30.69-33.07	1,976	12,042
	25	6,380	44,165	30.47-31.78	1,987	14,029
	Oct. 1	6,270	50,435	29.45-32.21	1,936	15,965
	8	5,170	55,605	29.95-32.15	1,607	17,573
	15	3,960	59,565	30.00-32.10	1,225	18,795
	22	1,210	60,775	30.79-32.10	377	19,174
1965						
	Sept. 24	5,320	5,320	30.73-32.95	1,669	1,669
	30	7,952	*13,104	30.68-32.74	2,500	4,116
	Oct. 8	6,104	19,208	30.89-32.68	1,932	6,049
	15	3,864	23,072	30.79-32.64	1,218	7,266
	22	2,688	25,760	30.43-32.64	841	8,107
	28	2,576	28,336	30.84-32.64	812	8,920

1/ Annual and cumulative totals adjusted for contract cancellations unless otherwise stated 2/ Excludes 130,000 pounds purchased for Puerto Rico. 3/ Includes 140,000 pounds purchased for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. * Reflects a reduction of 168,000 pounds at $53,000

Table 32.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 17-19.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products -Continued													
Georgia, received by producers, Grade A 8/													
Medium													
1964	Ct.	37½-38½	27-29	30	26-27	19-21	22	24½-25½	29	26	27-29½	26-27	29
1965	Ct.	23	24½-26	24½-25½	28-29	21-23	22	25	30-31½	29½-32	32-33½		
San Francisco, to retailers, cartoned, Grade AA:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	49-55	44-52	45-51	39-45	38-44	38-44	36-42	42-48	44-50	41-47	39-45	41-47
1965	Ct.	38-44	35-41	34-40	35-43	35-41	35-41	37-43	42-48	45-51	44-50		
Medium													
1964	Ct.	47-53	41-51	43-49	35-41	34-40	32-38	30-36	35-41	36-42	35-41	33-39	37-43
1965	Ct.	36-42	29-35	28-34	30-36	30-36	30-36	31-37	36-42	38-44	40-46		
Tables 20-22.--Average broiler prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United States, at farm													
1964	Ct.	14.2	14.2	14.3	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.5	13.6
1965	Ct.	14.5	14.9	15.6	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.6	15.3	15.0	14.4		
Del-Mar-Va, at farm													
1964	Ct.	15.5	15.3	15.2	14.7	14.7	15.7	16.2	16.3	15.9	15.7	15.3	14.0
1965	Ct.	16.5	16.3	17.0	15.7	16.6	16.6	16.3	---	---	---		
North Georgia, delivered processing plant													
1964	Ct.	14.4	14.4	14.6	13.8	13.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.6	14.0
1965	Ct.	14.8	15.2	15.8	15.3	15.6	16.1	15.6	---	---	---	---	---
Central California, at farm													
1964	Ct.	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.3
1965	Ct.	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.5	17.0	17.0	16.7	16.5	16.4			
Ready-to-cook weight:													
Frying chickens in retail stores in urban areas 2/3/													
1964	Ct.	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.1	38.2
1965	Ct.	37.5	38.8	38.5	38.6	37.7	40.8	40.5	40.0	40.0			
Chicken breasts, in retail urban areas 2/9/													
1964	Ct.	66.4	66.2	65.8	64.3	65.0	65.3	66.6	65.8	65.7	66.0	65.4	66.0
1965	Ct.	66.4	67.4	67.5	67.0	66.3	68.7	69.3	69.6	68.9			
Broilers, Chicago average paid delivered (Grade A ice packed)													
1964	Ct.	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.1	24.4	26.0	25.6	25.8	25.1	25.2	24.1
1965	Ct.	25.3	26.2	26.9	26.0	26.6	27.0	26.7	26.4	25.6			
Broilers, New York, average paid delivered (Grade A ice packed)													
1964	Ct.	26.9	26.6	24.7	24.4	24.2	25.2	26.2	26.1	25.9	25.2	25.0	23.6
1965	Ct.	26.0	26.2	27.1	25.8	27.1	27.2	26.9	26.6	26.3			
Tables 23-25.--Average turkey prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United States, at farm at mid-month													
1964	Ct.	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.3	21.5	21.0	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.4	21.1	22.3
1965	Ct.	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.6	23.7	23.4	22.3	21.9	21.7	21.4		

See footnotes on page 57.

Continued-

Table 32 --Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 17-19.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products													
United States, received by farmers													
1964	Ct.	38.6	35.7	34.3	31.7	30.1	30.7	31.9	34.8	35.0	34.7	34.1	33.0
1965	Ct.	30.9	30.6	30.7	32.7	29.4	29.9	31.5	34.0	36.0	36.8		
Grade A large eggs in retail stores in urban areas 2/3/													
1964	Ct.	60.2	57.6	53.0	51.5	48.4	47.3	49.9	53.2	59.5	56.9	55.9	53.8
1965	Ct.	52.0	48.9	47.4	50.4	49.7	47.6	49.5	51.4	56.0			
New York, wholesale:													
Extras, mixed colors or brown 4/:													
Large, 70 percent A													
1964	Ct.	42½-44	33-34½	35-36	31-32	29-30	35½-36½	36½-38	40-41	39-40	41½-42½	38-39½	33½-35
1965	Ct.	29½-31	32-33½	36-37½	35½-37	30-31½	33½-34½	36½-38	42½-44	42-43	42½-44		
Minimum 10 percent AA, white 5/:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	45-48	35-37	35½-37½	30-32	28-30½	36-37	38-40	42-43½	39½-41½	39-40½	40-42	35½-37½
1965	Ct.	29-31	32-34	34-36	38½-40	28½-31	33-35	35½-37	42-43½	45-46½	42½-44		
Medium													
1964	Ct.	41½-43½	32-33½	32½-34	29-30½	23-24	27-28	27½-28½	32½-33½	28-29	30½-31½	30½-31½	32-33
1965	Ct.	25-26½	29-31	27½-29	33-34½	23½-25½	25-26	28-29½	35-37	36-37	36½-38		
Frozen egg 6/:													
Mixed whole egg, dark colored													
1964	Ct.	29½-31	29½-31	28½-31	26½-28½	26½-28	26½-28½	27-29	27-29	27½-29	27½-29	28-29½	27½-28½
1965	Ct.	26½-28½	24½-26	24½-26½	25½ 26½	26-27	27-28½	28½-30	28-30	28½-30	28½-30		
Yolk 7/													
1964	Ct.	58-61	58-61	53-55	51-53	55-56	53½-56	54-56	54-57	53¼-54½	53½-54½	54-55½	54½-55½
1965	Ct.	54-55	53-54	51-52	44½-51½	46-51	48-52	49-52	49-53	49-53	49-52		
White													
1964	Ct.	17-18	16¾-18	15¼-17	14-15	13-14	13½-14½	14¼-15½	15-15½	15¼-16½	15¾-16½	15½-16½	13¾-15
1965	Ct.	12-13½	11-12½	10¾-12½	11-12	11½-12½	12½-13½	13½-15	14¼-15½	14¾-15¾	15-16½		
Chicago, weighted average, delivered													
Extras, mixed colors, 60-79 percent A:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	40.82	30.87	32.55	28.80	26.57	32.35	32.68	39.22	35.65	35.76	34.14	30.80
1965	Ct.	25.70	29.30	31.74	34.02	27.99	29.56	30.47	36.64	39.76	40.13		
Medium													
1964	Ct.	37.11	28.36	31.08	28.07	23.03	24.64	25.81	30.75	28.94	28.35	25.28	26.67
1965	Ct.	23.25	26.20	27.50	31.57	23.95	24.67	26.11	29.69	31.62	33.30		
Iowa, received by farmers 8/													
Buyer quality and volume incentive:													
Large or better													
1964	Ct.	28-38	28-31	29-32	24½-27½	23½-26	28½-31	29½-32	35-37½	32-34½	32½-35	32-35½	27-30½
1965	Ct.	23-27½	26-30	26½-30½	30-34	23½-27½	25-29	27½-31½	31½-36	35-39	35½-39½		
Medium													
1964	Ct.	27½-36	25½-28½	26-29½	23½-26½	18-20½	20½-23	20½-24	25-28½	23-26½	25½-29	23-27½	22½-26½
1965	Ct.	18½-22½	21½-25½	21½-25½	27-32	18-24	18-22½	21-25½	25½-30	27-32	29-34		
Other farm eggs:													
Large or better													
1964	Ct.	31-32	26-27	25-27	22-23	22-23	24-25	24-26	30-31	27-30	28-29	28-30	24-25
1965	Ct.	20-21	22-23	22-24	24-27	21	22-23	23-25	27-29	30-32	31-32		
Medium													
1964	Ct.	25-27	22-23	22-23	20	18-20	17-18	17-19	20-22	20-21	20-23	18-20	18-19
1965	Ct.	15-16	16-17	16-17	18-22	15-17	15-17	16-18	20-21	21-23	23-25		
Georgia, received by producers, Grade A 8/:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	39½-40½	30½-31	32½	27-28	25½-26½	30½	32½-33½	37-38	35	34-36	33½-34	30½
1965	Ct.	25½	28½-29	30½-31	34	26-27	29-29½	31	35½-36½	37-38½	39		

See footnotes on page 57.

Continued-

Table [illegible].--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 23-25.--Average turkey prices per pound -Continued													
Liveweight -Continued													
San Joaquin Valley:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1964	Ct.	20.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.4	19.5	19.2	20.2	21.0
1965	Ct.	21.4	---	---	---	23.4	24.0	22.2	21.9	21.8			
Heavy-type young hens													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	21.6	---	19.4	19.9	20.5	20.7	22.2	24.6
1965	Ct.	---	22.5	25.6	25.6	26.4	25.0	21.0	22.0	22.4			
Virginia, fryer-roasters													
1964	Ct.	---	---	21.1	20.2	21.0	20.7	19.6	20.3	21.4	21.4	---	---
1965	Ct.	21.9	21.9	---	---	25.1	23.3	21.9	21.5	22.0			
Iowa:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.1	19.3	19.3	---
1965	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.6			
Heavy-type young hens													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.7	20.4	20.8	---
1965	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.8			
Ready-to-cook weight:													
In retail stores in urban areas 2/9/10/													
Turkeys													
1964	Ct.	47.5	46.8	47.0	46.7	46.8	46.9	47.1	46.7	45.9	46.5	47.0	45.8
1965	Ct.	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.6	48.0	49.5	49.1	49.4	49.2			
New York, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1964	Ct.	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2	39.7	39.9	40.5
1965	Ct.	40.5	39.9	39.6	39.4	40.0	41.6	41.4	40.0	39.5			
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1964	Ct.	37.6	36.8	35.9	36.4	37.1	36.2	34.8	36.0	36.6	36.7	37.5	39.0
1965	Ct.	39.2	39.7	39.8	41.0	42.5	39.1	36.8	37.2	37.5			
Chicago, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1964	Ct.	39.5	39.5	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.1	38.7	39.5	39.5	38.7	38.4	38.3
1965	Ct.	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	40.1	40.2	39.1	38.7			
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1964	Ct.	35.4	35.6	34.1	33.7	34.2	34.0	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	34.6	36.2
1965	Ct.	36.5	36.5	37.1	38.3	40.0	38.0	35.5	35.6	35.8			
Table 26.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients													
Broiler-type chicks per 100													
Georgia													
1964	Dol.	9.00	8.85	8.25	8.19	7.65	7.81	8.44	8.85	9.38	9.75	9.75	10.00
1965	Dol.	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.81	9.30	9.06	9.40	9.50	9.50			
Broiler hatching eggs per dozen													
Georgia													
1964	Ct.	60.0	59.0	56.0	55.8	53.6	54.8	58.8	60.6	62.5	64.0	64.0	65.5
1965	Ct.	66.0	66.0	66.0	64.8	61.4	60.2	61.6	62.0	62.0			
All poults per 100													
1964	Dol.	57.30	59.70	62.50	63.20	62.00	62.90	60.10	54.60	50.40	49.20	50.90	53.40
1965	Dol.	57.80	57.80	58.70	59.50	61.80	62.60	60.40	56.30	51.30			

See footnotes on page 57.

Continued-

Table 31.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 26.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients -Continued													
Feed per 100 pounds:													
Poultry ration													
1964	Dol.	3.57	3.57	3.55	3.56	3.55	3.46	3.43	3.42	3.44	3.43	3.41	3.45
1965	Dol.	3.41	3.43	3.43	3.44	3.46	3.49	3.47	3.47	3.43	3.39		
Scratch grain													
1964	Dol.	3.98	3.97	3.97	3.98	4.00	3.90	3.91	3.88	3.88	3.89	3.92	3.94
1965	Dol.	3.90	3.91	3.94	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.94	3.95	3.90	3.89		
Broiler grower feed													
1964	Dol.	4.86	4.82	4.84	4.81	4.78	4.77	4.76	4.73	4.77	4.81	4.78	4.83
1965	Dol.	4.80	4.83	4.80	4.83	4.81	4.85	4.88	4.89	4.84	4.83		
Turkey grower feed													
1964	Dol.	4.85	4.88	4.79	4.84	4.71	4.66	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.72	4.78	4.81
1965	Dol.	4.69	4.76	4.70	4.73	4.72	4.79	4.81	4.87	4.83	4.79		
Corn 11/													
1964	Dol.	1.95	1.93	1.98	2.04	2.07	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.09	1.96	1.86	2.04
1965	Dol.	2.05	2.09	2.11	2.16	2.20	2.21	2.18	2.11	2.11	1.87		
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein													
1964	Dol.	5.17	5.13	5.05	5.01	4.87	4.74	4.76	4.68	4.76	4.86	4.77	4.77
1965	Dol.	4.76	4.81	4.80	4.82	4.82	4.90	5.03	5.04	5.01	5.01		
Tables 27-28.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States													
Average for the month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1964	Mil.	304.3	301.5	299.7	295.9	292.2	288.6	287.3	290.7	297.8	303.9	306.8	308.4
1965	Mil.	305.6	300.8	297.7	294.5	291.7	290.0	289.0	291.0	296.9			
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1964	No.	1,754	1,723	1,924	1,910	1,973	1,870	1,860	1,789	1,692	1,731	1,680	1,763
1965	No.	1,815	1,686	1,910	1,896	1,975	1,875	1,873	1,812	1,714			
Total monthly egg production													
1964	Mil. cs.	14.8	14.4	16.0	15.7	16.0	15.0	14.8	14.4	14.0	14.6	14.3	15.1
1965	Mil. cs.	15.4	14.1	15.8	15.5	16.0	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.1			
First of month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1964	Mil.	306.8	301.8	301.2	298.1	293.7	290.5	286.7	288.0	293.4	302.3	305.6	308.0
1965	Mil.	308.8	302.4	299.1	296.3	292.7	290.6	289.3	288.6	293.3	300.4		
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1964	No.	55.2	58.0	60.9	63.3	64.1	63.2	61.4	58.5	57.0	55.8	55.9	56.1
1965	No.	57.7	59.4	61.0	62.3	64.1	63.4	61.6	59.2	57.7	56.5		
Daily rate of egg production													
1964	Mil.	169.4	175.0	183.4	188.7	188.3	183.6	176.0	168.5	167.2	168.7	170.9	172.8
1965	Mil.	178.2	179.6	182.5	184.6	187.6	184.3	178.2	170.9	169.2	169.7		
Table 29.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States													
Eggs produced on farms													
1964	1,000 cs.	14,822	14,431	16,014	15,703	16,017	14,989	14,842	14,447	13,994	14,614	14,319	15,103
1965	1,000 cs.	15,408	14,083	15,797	15,511	16,000	15,100	15,031	14,647	14,131			
Shell eggs to storage													
1964	1,000 cs.	70	-59	-33	36	90	30	-17	-65	+13	+28	-58	-40
1965	1,000 cs.	-5	-16	-3	15	268	204	-4	-98	-98			

See footnotes on page 57.

Continued-

Table 32.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 29.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States -Continued													
Eggs broken commercially 12/													
1964	1,000 cs.	708	1,154	1,533	1,780	2,156	2,020	1,525	918	837	817	811	893
1965	1,000 cs.	1,180	1,300	1,673	1,497	1,836	2,104	1,654	1,254				
Eggs used for hatching													
1964	1,000 cs.	833	1,047	1,100	1,087	923	853	780	710	743	733	770	813
1965	1,000 cs.	823	1,014	1,087	1,122	1,003	936	864	787				
Balance													
1964	1,000 cs.	13,211	11,014	13,414	12,800	12,848	12,089	12,554	12,884	12,378	13,059	12,796	13,437
1965	1,000 cs.	13,410	11,785	13,040	12,837	12,893	11,856	12,516	12,696				
USDA purchases of dried egg solids (shell equivalent)													
1964	1,000 cs.	---	---	30	374	305	354	180	121	54	89	25	---
1965	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Table 30.--Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States													
Chicken and turkey meat, ready-to-cook weight 13/													
1964	Mil. lb.	557	464	494	541	569	611	635	699	778	838	725	640
1965	Mil. lb.	560	469	526	541	563	645	633	773	847			
Total red meat, carcass weight 14/													
1964	Mil. lb.	2,822	2,393	2,594	2,716	2,553	2,584	2,537	2,428	2,625	2,924	2,697	2,814
1965	Mil. lb.	2,690	2,352	2,778	2,523	2,350	2,455	2,400	2,512	2,687			
Table 31.--Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Young													
1964	Mil. lb.	391.8	345.6	371.2	406.6	423.0	454.5	436.0	432.8	419.9	413.3	339.3	376.3
1965	Mil. lb.	396.0	353.0	407.7	420.3	433.1	486.8	467.3	493.2				
Mature													
1964	Mil. lb.	39.3	26.7	31.1	32.4	30.2	30.6	28.3	32.2	39.7	54.1	44.2	46.9
1965	Mil. lb.	41.9	33.2	33.9	29.6	26.8	28.0	28.0	31.3				
Total													
1964	Mil. lb.	431.0	372.3	402.3	439.1	453.2	485.2	464.2	464.9	459.7	467.4	383.5	423.2
1965	Mil. lb.	437.8	386.3	441.6	449.9	459.9	514.8	495.3	514.5				
Table 32.--Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Fryer-roasters													
1964	Mil. lb.	5.9	5.7	7.7	8.0	6.5	8.9	9.1	8.9	10.7	12.9	11.9	7.8
1965	Mil. lb.	4.1	4.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	9.4	9.1	10.1				
Young turkeys													
1964	Mil. lb.	25.4	6.2	6.3	7.9	12.7	29.0	71.7	135.1	197.1	245.0	238.5	134.9
1965	Mil. lb.	26.9	8.4	7.7	7.4	13.5	33.8	81.6	152.2				
Old turkeys													
1964	Mil. lb.	.9	.6	1.7	2.1	10.7	14.8	5.7	1.6	.4	.3	.2	.2
1965	Mil. lb.	.2	.5	.7	1.6	6.6	11.6	5.0	1.4				
Total turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	32.1	12.5	15.6	18.0	29.9	52.6	86.6	145.6	208.3	258.3	250.6	143.0
1965	Mil. lb.	31.2	13.7	14.5	15.6	27.0	54.7	95.7	163.6				

See footnotes on page 57.

Continued-

Table 32.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Table 33.--Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chicken:													
Young													
1964	Mil. lb.	9.9	9.7	9.5	11.2	11.9	11.0	10.8	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.3	10.5
1965	Mil. lb.	10.8	9.1	11.8	11.4	11.6	14.4	10.8	12.6				
Mature													
1964	Mil. lb.	23.4	20.0	21.4	20.4	19.2	17.0	18.1	20.1	21.3	27.1	24.2	24.5
1965	Mil. lb.	25.9	24.1	25.7	24.6	25.1	26.4	28.3	23.6				
Total													
1964	Mil. lb.	33.3	29.8	30.9	31.6	31.1	27.9	28.9	30.2	31.5	37.0	33.4	35.1
1965	Mil. lb.	36.7	33.3	37.4	36.0	36.7	40.9	39.2	36.2				
Turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	16.5	12.4	13.6	15.2	15.0	18.2	17.1	17.8	19.4	23.6	21.7	20.5
1965	Mil. lb.	16.8	15.1	17.6	18.0	16.4	19.1	21.7	21.1				

Table 34.--Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chicks hatched:													
Broiler-type													
1964	Mil.	182.0	185.3	212.0	211.1	219.6	205.6	201.3	186.5	166.4	174.5	176.0	185.6
1965	Mil.	190.5	188.1	217.2	223.3	238.1	226.8	223.3	207.3	186.4			
Egg-type													
1964	Mil.	31.3	42.3	74.4	89.6	77.5	47.0	32.3	26.7	28.4	28.9	24.9	25.2
1965	Mil.	31.8	37.1	60.3	74.1	68.8	47.6	32.8	29.0	28.9			
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks 15/:													
Total for month													
1964	Thou.	1,970	2,298	3,263	2,880	2,302	2,692	2,618	2,592	2,299	2,502	2,039	1,864
1965	Thou.	2,001	2,612	3,255	3,768	3,197	2,657	2,572	2,349	2,392			
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock 16/													
1964	Thou.	20,669	20,541	21,578	22,336	22,670	21,856	19,398	17,817	17,445	18,568	19,182	19,011
1965	Thou.	19,142	19,645	20,615	20,944	21,148	19,924	18,908	18,607	18,527	19,164	20,340	21,238
1966	Thou.	21,393	21,926	22,411	22,802								
For laying flock replacements 17/													
1964	Thou.	17,775	23,556	40,565	47,808	41,122	26,295	18,869	16,047	16,614	17,026	14,580	14,483
1965	Thou.	17,980	21,254	33,553	40,941	37,734	26,586	19,084	16,952	16,957			

Table 35.--Poults hatched by breeds

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Poults hatched:													
Light breeds													
1964	Thou.	703	805	1,027	1,299	1,838	1,777	1,732	1,271	703	675	568	634
1965	Thou.	668	752	989	1,185	1,650	1,632	1,950	1,322	796			
Heavy white breeds													
1964	Thou.	1,828	3,139	6,700	7,876	7,996	6,904	3,423	1,257	513	513	617	1,074
1965	Thou.	1,869	3,804	7,965	9,563	9,961	8,038	4,733	1,873	838			
Other heavy breeds													
1964	Thou.	1,419	4,342	10,883	12,318	11,934	8,055	2,998	402	170	191	250	333
1965	Thou.	1,230	3,823	9,810	10,921	11,060	7,874	3,334	510	119			
Total heavy breeds													
1964	Thou.	3,247	7,481	17,583	20,194	19,930	14,959	6,421	1,659	683	704	867	1,407
1965	Thou.	3,099	7,627	17,775	20,484	21,021	15,912	8,067	2,383	957			
All breeds													
1964	Thou.	3,950	8,286	18,610	21,493	21,768	16,736	8,153	2,930	1,386	1,379	1,435	2,041
1965	Thou.	3,767	8,379	18,764	21,669	22,671	17,544	10,017	3,705	1,753			

See footnotes on page 57.

Continued-

Table 32.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Table 36.--Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of the month

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All frozen eggs													
1964	Mil. lb.	55.4	44.0	40.3	45.7	62.4	85.7	105.6	113.8	107.9	97.6	84.3	68.8
1965	Mil. lb.	58.1	53.8	52.7	55.4	56.0	66.8	84.3	97.8	100.2	94.2		
Shell eggs													
1964	1,000 cs.	67	137	78	45	81	171	201	184	119	132	160	102
1965	1,000 cs.	62	57	41	38	53	321	525	521	423	325		
Shell equivalent of all eggs													
1964	1,000 cs.	1,469	1,250	1,099	1,202	1,661	2,341	2,876	3,064	2,851	2,603	2,294	1,843
1965	1,000 cs.	1,534	1,420	1,375	1,442	1,470	2,012	2,660	2,996	2,961	2.711		

Table 37.--Cold storage holdings of frozen egg, by types, first of the month

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Frozen whole mixed egg													
1964	Mil. lb.	26.1	20.7	19.5	21.2	29.8	41.3	52.0	58.5	58.2	53.9	47.6	38.4
1965	Mil. lb.	31.3	28.3	27.1	28.5	25.6	30.8	44.1	56.5	60.3	58.0		
Frozen egg whites													
1964	Mil. lb.	11.3	8.7	8.0	9.9	13.4	19.0	23.8	23.9	21.7	18.8	15.6	12.9
1965	Mil. lb.	11.5	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.4	13.8	15.5	15.8	14.1	13.2		
Frozen egg yolks													
1964	Mil. lb.	16.5	13.3	12.0	13.7	18.3	24.3	27.9	29.6	26.3	23.3	19.4	15.6
1965	Mil. lb.	13.1	12.9	13.2	14.9	18.0	21.0	23.4	23.5	23.0	20.9		

Tables 38-40.--Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Broilers and fryers													
1964	Mil. lb.	30.2	30.3	28.0	25.3	23.4	23.3	22.7	23.6	23.4	22.9	24.6	23.8
1965	Mil. lb.	26.8	27.4	25.5	21.9	24.3	20.1	20.3	19.8	19.4	21.7		
Turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	217.5	214.7	188.1	151.1	122.5	99.9	88.7	102.5	149.1	233.0	342.2	273.6
1965	Mil. lb.	207.4	195.1	166.9	135.0	103.7	81.5	69.0	86.4	145.2	233.1		
Poultry excluding turkeys and ducks													
1964	Mil. lb.	134.6	134.7	123.7	114.9	111.9	110.4	112.7	112.0	112.1	118.4	130.3	131.6
1965	Mil. lb.	138.5	136.7	127.2	111.8	104.2	88.7	81.8	80.4	81.3	90.7		

Tables 41-42.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Broilers:													
Common Market:													
West Germany													
1964	Thou. lb.	2,730	3,253	3,887	2,786	4,434	3,040	2,283	2,170	3,494	3,239	2,484	2,075
1965	Thou. lb.	357	887	1,895	1,809	1,582	1,489	1,248	1,859	2,256			
Total													
1964	Thou. lb.	3,342	3,751	4,661	3,530	4,915	3,811	3,132	2,616	3,851	3,788	2,959	2,498
1965	Thou. lb.	462	1,224	2,366	2,394	2,096	1,796	1,762	2,656	2,638			
Other countries													
1964	Thou. lb.	5,408	5,789	5,192	4,532	6,140	4,903	6,593	5,139	5,425	7,455	5,534	5,702
1965	Thou. lb.	1,741	3,349	5,139	4,223	3,989	4,155	4,263	4,630	5,202			
Grand total													
1964	Thou. lb.	8,750	9,540	9,853	8,062	11,055	8,714	9,725	7,755	9,276	11,243	8,493	8,200
1965	Thou. lb.	2,203	4,573	7,505	6,617	6,085	5,951	6,025	7,286	7,840			

See footnotes on page 57.

Continued-

Table 32.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 41-42.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas -Continued													
Turkey:													
Common Market													
West Germany													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,291	1,156	1,139	650	538	621	824	2,078	4,285	5,775	2,670	2,104
1965	Thou. lb.	644	1,526	2,587	1,835	948	1,812	1,738	3,955	6.310			
Total													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,517	1,565	1,410	1,128	902	1,293	1,323	2,509	5,651	7,326	3,182	2,796
1965	Thou. lb.	1,044	1,980	3,316	2,495	1,873	2,571	2,705	5,491	8,289			
Other countries													
1964	Thou. lb.	251	597	1,081	880	839	1,546	1,701	697	789	1,613	1,096	1,540
1965	Thou. lb.	238	220	412	428	537	409	609	595	1,235			
Grand total													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,768	2,162	2,491	2,008	1,741	2,839	3,024	3,206	6,440	8,939	4,278	4,336
1965	Thou. lb.	1,282	2,200	3,728	2,923	2,410	2,980	3,314	6,086	9.524			
Tables 43-46.--USDA contracts to purchase dried egg solids, young chickens and turkey													
Dried egg solids (shell equivalent)													
1964	1,000 cs.	---	---	29.5	374.1	305.2	354.4	179.7	120.6	54.1	88.6	24.6	---
1965	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Young chickens, ready-to-cook weight													
1964 18/	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,610	8,850	10,050	8,310	7,350	11,760
1965	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,950	4,890		
Turkey, ready-to-cook weight													
1964	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,760	31,405	16,610	---	---
1965	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,104	15,232		

1/ These data update tables 17 through 46 in the "Selected Statistical Series for Poultry and Eggs Through 1964", Bulletin ERS 232, issued May 1965. Table numbers shown are the same as those in this statistical supplement to the "Poultry and Egg Situation".

2/ Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices collected during a three-day period in month.

3/ Fifty urban areas in sample.

4/ Midwestern.

5/ Nearby.

6/ First Friday of each month.

7/ Highest color quoted.

8/ Mostly price when quoted.

9/ Thirty-five urban areas.

10/ Birds weighing 8-16 pounds.

11/ Prices received by farmers converted to a hundredweight basis.

12/ Excluding USDA purchases.

13/ Chicken and turkey meat excludes slaughter on farms for home use and non-farm production. Estimates of monthly poultry meat production based on available indications of marketings developed from information on inventories, numbers raised, intentions to raise and market poultry as well as data on chick placements and current monthly marketings.

14/ Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat.

15/ Placements reported by leading breeders. Does not include additional breeders added beginning in 1964.

16/ Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previous. Excludes additional breeders added in January 1964.

17/ One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks. including data for additional breeders of broiler chicks.

18/ Does not include 630,000 pounds of canned chicken purchased in July and 630,000 pounds in August.

The 43rd Annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference will be held November 15-18, 1965 in Washington, D. C. The Poultry Session is scheduled for November 17 in the Freer Gallery of Art Auditorum between 10:50 A.M. and 12:15 P.M. Following introductory remarks by Richard G. Ford, FES and the Outlook Statement by Herman Bluestone, ERS, there will be a panel discussion. The panel will be comprised of: Gene A. Futrell, Iowa State University; Paul C. Bunce, University of Georgia; Willard T. McAllister, University of Delaware; Herman Bluestone, ERS.

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